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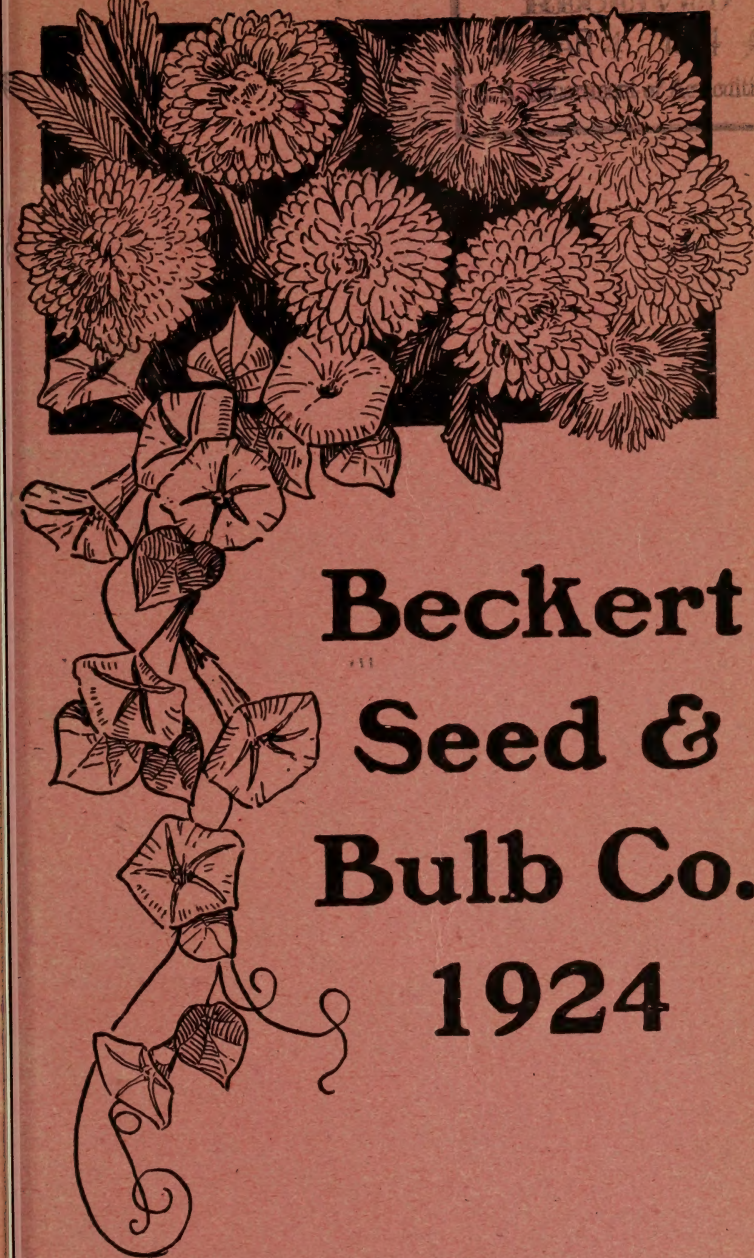
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Oct 1923



Beckert Seed & Bulb Co. 1924

414 Ferry Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Opposite Wabash Depot on Ferry Street

Telephone Court 1123

Read this

Before you Make Out Your Order

GARDEN time will be here almost before we realize it. You will want to get an early start this year. If you are going to get the most fun out of your garden, you will be sowing some of the finer vegetables and flowers indoors in February and March. Plan your garden now. Study this catalog, from cover to cover, and check what you are going to grow.

Order Early. Now, before the rush of planting season and while the varieties you want are sure to be in stock, is the time to order your seeds, bulbs and garden supplies.

Use Our Order Sheet. It will expedite filling and shipping your order if you use the enclosed order sheet. Please give full names of the varieties you want or, in the case of flower seeds, the correct catalog number.

Your Name and Full Address should be written plainly on every sheet. Also complete shipping instructions, and the name of your express or freight station if it is required.

How to Send Money. Remittances can safely be made by post-office or express money-order, bank draft or check. Small amounts may be sent in stamps. If you must send cash or notes, register your letter.

Delivery by Parcel Post. We will deliver free by parcel post to any post-office in the United States, all vegetable and flower seeds by the packet, ounce, or pound, except Beans, Corn and Peas. For Beans, Corn and Peas, Bulbs and Miscellaneous Supplies, wanted by mail, add postage at your zone rate. (See table below.)

Express and Freight. Bulkier articles may be shipped by express or freight. Please state which. If no instructions are given we will use our best judgment. Express is quicker but on heavy shipments freight is cheaper. Transportation charges are paid by customer. Perishable articles cannot be sent C. O. D.

We Ship Promptly. Allow a reasonable time; and then if your order is not received, notify us to trace it. Remember to allow plenty of time for freight shipments.

Check Your Order. We take great care to fill all orders correctly. Check your order as soon as it arrives and if everything is not to your entire satisfaction, let us know at once so that we can straighten the matter out.

Glad to Answer Questions. We have tried to include in this book full directions to cover all ordinary garden problems. But if you want special advice on any point, our lifetime experience is at your service and we shall be glad to help you.

PARCEL POST RATES

The limit of weight within 300 miles of Pittsburgh is 70 lbs.: beyond 300 miles the limit is 50 lbs. Goods are sent by parcel post at purchaser's risk. Packages can be insured if you so instruct, and include the following fees: Value up to \$5.00, 3 cts.; \$5.00 to \$25.00, 5 cts.; \$25.00 to \$50.00, 10 cts.; \$50.00 to \$100.00, 25 cts. Liquids and poisonous insecticides cannot be sent by parcel post.

ZONE DISTANCE	FOR	FOR EACH
	FIRST POUND	ADDITIONAL POUND
Within 150 miles from Pittsburgh.....	\$.05	\$.01
150 to 300 " " "	.06	.02
300 to 600 " " "	.07	.04
600 to 1,000 " " "	.08	.06
1,000 to 1,400 " " "	.09	.08
1,400 to 1,800 " " "	.11	.10
Over 1,800 " " "	.12	.12

MAR 4 1924

Everything You Need For Your Home Garden

REGARDLESS of business booms or panics, taxes, election politics and rising prices, Nature's motto continues to be, "Business as usual." Three things the gardener can bank on—sunshine and rain and good Mother Earth.

These, with his own creative toil, a pleasure in itself and rendered doubly pleasant by easy tools and modern short-cuts, can always be made to produce bounteous returns in lovely flowers and luscious vegetables—better than money can buy.

But even Nature, however well assisted, cannot produce good crops from poor seeds. Fortunately the cost of good seeds is insignificant measured by the extra results they produce. Make sure, therefore, that the seeds and bulbs you put in the ground are the right kind—true to type, vigorous and productive.

Lifetime experience as gardeners and seedsmen enables the Beckert Seed and Bulb Company to offer an unusually complete and highly specialized garden service. You will find this little book a safe guide. It has been made handy size for handy use. It describes the best seeds it is possible to grow and everything necessary to make your 1924 garden a source of profit, recreation and health.

January, 1924

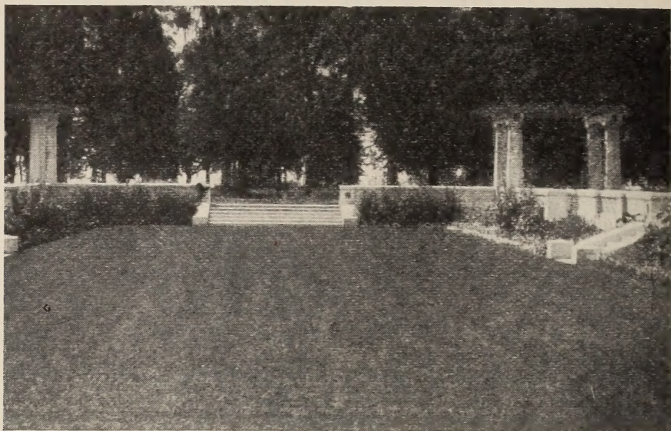
BECKERT SEED AND BULB COMPANY.

OSCAR M. BECKERT

JOHN W. FORNOF

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YOUR LAWN COMES FIRST

NOTHING will add to the appearance and, for that matter, actually enhance the value of your property to such a degree as a well-made well-kept lawn.

A good lawn, one that will stay green through the drought of mid-summer and maintain a compact, smooth, velvety green surface year in and year out, is easily made providing a little care is taken to get it established right.

Young grass grows best in cool, damp weather. Consequently the best times to make a lawn are early spring and early fall.

The ideal lawn soil is a well-drained, moderately rich and moderately heavy loam. If raw sub-soil has been exposed in grading, cover or replace it to a depth of 8 inches with top-soil from an old meadow or garden. If the soil is too sandy, add manure or prepared humus to act as a binder and moisture holder. If it is stiff clay, add sand or ashes to make it lighter, and manure to make it mellow. Avoid fresh stable manure as it is almost invariably full of weed seeds. Pulverized Sheep Manure (see inside back cover) is excellent. Do not be sparing of fertilizers at this stage.

Spade up the soil to a depth of 6 or 8 inches, mixing in the manure or other fertilizer, and then rake the surface as fine and level as possible.

Sow the seed evenly over the surface. To insure a thick even stand, use plenty of seed; an excessive quantity will do no harm. It is a good idea to divide the seed in half and go over the plot twice, making the second sowing at right angles to the first. Then go over the surface with a roller to compact the soil about the seed and sprinkle lightly, using a fine spray. Make the first cutting when the young grass is 3 to 4 inches high. Thereafter cut frequently, setting the mower knives so that they will clip at least 2 inches high, so as to leave the roots of the plants shaded. Frequent mowing keeps down weeds, and prevents the grass from going to seed, thus conserving all of its strength for leaf and root growth.

To keep the sod compact, roll the lawn as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring. Frequent rollings throughout the season are very beneficial, but do not use a roller immediately after a heavy rain.

If the soil contains plenty of moisture retentive humus, little artificial watering should be required. If it becomes necessary to use the hose during the dry spells, an occasional thorough soaking is better than frequent light sprinklings.

Frequent mowing will serve to keep down most weeds. The deep-rooted perennial kinds, like Dandelion, should be cut out by hand or with some sort of weed puller.

In shady places sow Shadyland Grass Mixture and give extra attention to fertilizing and watering, as trouble under trees and shrubs is due more often to fact that their roots have absorbed all food and moisture from the soil, than to their shade.

Top-dress the lawn with manure in the fall, at least every other year. Frequent applications of Bone Meal (see inside back cover) during the season are excellent for maintaining the rich color and vigor of the turf. If the soil is sour, apply lime or wood-ashes. The latter is a particularly desirable lawn fertilizer.

Even on well-established turf it is advisable to scatter seed every spring and fall. One third to one-half of the quantity recommended for seeding a new lawn, is generally sufficient for this purpose. Bare spots on old lawns should be dug up, well fertilized and re-sown. Thin places need only be scratched up with the rake, seeded and rolled.

Special direction for special problems will be gladly furnished on request.

SUNNYLAND EVERGREEN LAWN SEED

The finest general-purpose lawn grass mixture. Nothing but extra-selected re-cleaned seeds of the best fine leaved, low-growing turf grasses are used in this special B. S. & B. Co. blend. Carefully tested for germination and purity, containing no light and imperfect seeds or noxious weeds, it cannot be surpassed for quick and lasting results. It will produce a close, vigorous, velvety turf, rich green throughout the season. One quart will sow a plot 20 x 15 ft., or 300 sq. ft.; a peck will sow 60 x 40 ft. or 2400 sq. ft.; 5 bushels will sow an acre. (Weight per measured bushel, 24 pounds.) Price: Qt. 40cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., 4 qts. \$1.25, peck \$2.25, bushel \$8.50, 100 lbs. \$30.00. If wanted by mail, add postage at your zone rate.

SHADYLAND EVERGREEN LAWN SEED

A special mixture for shaded places. This mixture is composed of only those turf grasses which will thrive under trees or in the shade of walls and buildings. It will produce a good, close, bright green lawn where ordinary grasses do not last. Qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., 4 qts. \$1.50, peck \$2.50, bushel (20 lbs.) \$9.00, 100 lbs. \$42.00. Postage extra.

PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE

Only a few of the rarer and more expensive turf grasses will meet the strict requirements of the golf putting green. This is an extra high grade blend of the best grasses that will make a firm, close, springy turf of good color and will withstand constant trampling. Qt. 75 cts., peck \$4.50, bushel (25 lbs.) \$16.00, 100 lbs. \$60.00.

GOLF LINKS MIXTURE

A special mixture for golf fair-greens. Will produce quick results and stand rough usage. Qt. 35 cts., peck \$1.75, bushel (20 lbs.) \$6.50, 100 lbs. \$27.50.





FRESH VEGETABLES FROM YOUR OWN GARDEN PATCH

IT is easy to grow your own vegetables, you save money by doing it and find interest and health in the occupation. But, best of all, is the eating of them—fresh, with every bit of sweetness, tenderness and rich flavor unimpaired, so surprisingly better than the products of the market stall that those who do not know the secret cannot believe the evidence of their palates.

Rich acres are not necessary. With a little care a “two-by-four” patch of land on a rocky hillside will produce amazing yields. Any piece of ground can be made into a garden.

Start early in the spring as soon as the ground is dry enough to work, and turn the soil with spading fork or plow to a depth of 8 or 10 inches, removing stones and rubbish. Next dig in manure, compost, dead leaves or anything of that nature, to add “humus” to the soil. “Humus” is a name given to any decayed organic matter in the soil. It has two important functions—to furnish plant food and make the soil mellow and retentive of moisture. Lacking any of the humus materials mentioned, apply liberal quantities of sheep manure (see inside back cover) or one of the complete garden fertilizers described on pages 76 and 77. Mix them well with the soil. And do not be sparing of them. The limit of fertility is not easily reached.

Now with a steel rake or garden “hook,” smooth the surface, breaking up all lumps and making the top soil as fine and level as possible. Lay off your rows and you are ready to sow the seeds for your first crops.

The rest can be put in a few words. From the time the seedlings are big enough to see until the crops are harvested, keep the soil loose and mellow with hand hoe, wheel hoe or hook. This keeps down the weeds, preserves the moisture in the soil and makes every bit of fertility available for the growing plants.

Thin or transplant the seedlings as soon as they are large enough. If they are crowded in the rows they will not develop properly. Harvest the crops as soon as they are ready. When any of the early crops has passed its best, clear it off, refit the soil and sow another. Keep your garden working all summer.

Specific directions for growing each kind of vegetable are given in the following pages. Additional advice, if you want it, is yours for the asking.

TESTED VEGETABLE SEEDS

OUR vegetable seeds have been grown for us by the most reliable seed growing experts in the world. The utmost care and attention have been given to their vitality, their trueness to name and their reliability. We know that the results obtained from our seeds will justify your confidence. There are, however, so many conditions of planting, soil and weather, entering into the success of a crop that we give no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

BECKERT SEED & BULB COMPANY.

ASPARAGUS

One ounce to 50 feet of row

An Asparagus bed can be started either from seed or roots. The bed should be made in well-drained ground heavily mixed with rotted manure to a depth of 2 feet. Start seed early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart; thin out the plants to 6 inches apart in the row; cultivate frequently. Transplant the following season 12 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart.

Washington Rust Proof.

A new rust-resisting, heavy-producing Asparagus from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Of rapid growth, large size and tender. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Palmetto, and Giant Argenteuil. Each: Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Place the crown of the roots 3 inches below the surface in deeply-dug, well-manured trenches.

Palmetto and Giant Argenteuil Roots. 2-year-old, 100 \$2.00, 1000 \$12.50; 3-year-old, 100 \$2.50, 1000 \$18.00.

Washington Roots. 2-year-old, 100 \$3.00, 1000 \$22.50.

ARTICHOKE

The famous French delicacy. Bears the second season.

Large Green Globe. Pkt. 25 cts., oz. \$1.00.

BROCCOLI

Grown and used in the same manner as late cauliflower.

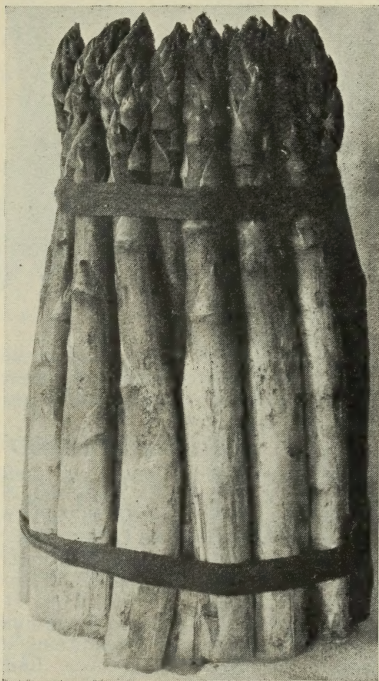
White Cape. Large creamy white heads. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 60 cts.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A delicious vegetable, producing small heads along an upright stem, resembling small cabbages. Cultivate the same as Cabbage.

Amager Market. Plants 2 feet high, thickly set with good sized sprouts. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Long Island Half Dwarf. Covered with tender sprouts of good flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.



Washington Rust-Proof Asparagus

BUSH OR DWARF BEANS



**One Quart Will
Plant 100 Feet
of Row**

Peas are easy to grow, thrive on almost any soil and produce big crops in little space. The seed should not be sown until all danger from frost is past. Grow the bush or dwarf varieties in rows 18 to 24 inches apart, dropping the seeds 4 inches apart and covering them 2 inches deep. Cultivate frequently but do not work around the plants while they are wet, lest they "rust." Pick the pods before they have fully developed and the plants will produce several good pickings. For a continuous supply, make successive sowings every two weeks up to mid-July.

Plenty of fertilizer and watering in the dry spells will greatly increase the yield. Apply water to the soil between the rows, not the foliage.

If wanted by parcel post, add 8 cts. per pint, 10 cts. per quart, to the prices quoted below.

GREEN-PODDED BUSH BEANS

The green-podded Beans are preferred in local markets, although except for color, there is really very little difference between them and the yellow-podded sorts on the next page.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. One of the first to bear, hardy, productive, and always perfectly stringless. Pods round and thick, averaging 5 inches in length. A favorite for the home garden. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

Bountiful. A remarkably prolific and continuous bearer, reliable even under unfavorable conditions and largely grown for first crop in both home and market gardens. Long, flat but thick, light green pods, stringless. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

Full Measure. Another extra-early sort that will produce amazing crops on good soil. Very long, round, dark green, stringless pods of fine quality. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

Black Valentine. Early, prolific, remarkably hardy and a good shipper but of only medium quality. Pods long, thick, straight, dark green. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

Giant Stringless Green Pod. A fine second-early to plant for summer crops. Very productive; handsome, round, dark-green pods, averaging 6 inches long, stringless and of fine quality. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

Refugee, or 1000 to 1. A late variety. Large plants bearing heavy crops of round, light green, 5-inch pods. Fine for canning. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$2.75.

Keeney's Stringless Green Refugee. An improved strain of 1000 to 1; pods stringless at all stages. Fine for late crop. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

Yellow or Wax-Podded Bush Beans

(If wanted by parcel post, add 8 cts. per pint;
10 cts. per quart)

Sure Crop Stringless Wax. Early, productive and always reliable, this is one of the most popular wax beans for both market and home use. Bears loads of attractive golden yellow pods, 6 inches long, flat but thick, meaty and absolutely stringless at all stages. Highly recommended. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. An old favorite, especially for market. Early; pods 6 inches long, broad and flat, pale yellow. Of superb quality but becomes stringy when full grown. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

Davis White Kidney Wax. Early, hardy and a fine market and shipping bean but stringy and tough when full grown. Pods long, flat and waxy white in color. Seeds white and kidney shaped, excellent for baking. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax. Hardy and less subject to rust than other wax beans. A good producer of medium sized, round, stringless pods. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

Round Pod Brittle Wax. The acme of quality in wax beans. Early and very productive on good soils, bearing long round, golden yellow pods, brittle and stringless at all stages. Fine for the home garden. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

Pencil Pod Wax. A prolific bearer of long, slender, round, light yellow pods. Medium in season; stringless and of excellent quality. The best strain of the old German Black Wax. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

BEANS TO SHELL FOR WINTER USE

Dwarf Horticultural. Stringless and useful as a "snap-short" when young. Both pods and seeds splashed with red when ripe. The dried beans are excellent for baking. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

White Navy or Pea Bean. The familiar small, round, white baking bean. Productive. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., peck \$2.40.

White Marrowfat. Produces large round, white beans of exceptional cooking quality. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., peck \$2.40.

White Kidney. Seed large, white and kidney-shaped. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 60 cts., 2 qts. \$1.10, peck \$3.25.



PRODUCTIVE POLE BEANS

One quart will plant 150 to 200 hills

(If wanted by parcel post add 8 cts. per pint; 10 cts. per quart.)

Pole Beans are more prolific and have a longer bearing season than the bush varieties; they are, however, more susceptible to cold and wet, and so should not be sown until about two weeks after it is safe to sow bush beans. About the end of May set out stout poles 8 to 10 feet long,

in hills 3 feet apart each way. Place 6 or 8 beans in each hill and cover them 2 inches deep. Later thin out to 3 or 4 plants in a hill. Pick the pods when young, as they are then at their best. Pole Beans may also be grown on string or wire trellises.

Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder. A popular variety, considered one of the best of the pole beans. Light green pods of good size, tender and stringless, hang in clusters from the top to the bottom of the vine. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

Dreer's Golden Cluster Wax. An early, yellow-podded sort of exceptional quality. It bears attractive long, flat pods from the middle of July until frost. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 65 cts., 2 qts. \$1.25, peck \$3.75.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. Similar to Old Homestead except in color, equally as early and productive. Bears long, thick, golden-yellow pods. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 65 cts., 2 qts. \$1.25, peck \$3.75.

Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry. Short, light green pods, streaked with red. Excellent, both as a snap and shell bean. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

Burger's Stringless Green Pod. Sometimes called White Seeded Kentucky Wonder. Vines not so long as other pole varieties; medium-sized round pods, stringless and of fine flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 60 cts., 2 qts. \$1.10, peck \$3.25.

Lazy Wife. A prolific late maturing sort, bearing green pods of medium size, stringless, thick and meaty. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 60 cts., 2 qts. \$1.10, peck \$3.25.

Scarlet Runner. Used for both ornamental and cooking purposes. Clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers; large beans of fine flavor, cooked like Limas. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 65 cts., 2 qts. \$1.25, peck \$3.75.

Yard Long or Asparagus. Yields narrow pods 20 to 30 inches long, with an asparagus flavor. Pkt. 15 cts.



Old Homestead of Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean

Fordhook
Bush Lima

DELICIOUS LIMA BEANS

A light mellow soil suits them best and the seed should not be planted until the weather is warm and dry. The bush varieties bear earlier and require less space, but the pole varieties produce larger crops. If wanted by mail, add 8 cts. per pint; 10 cts. per quart.

DWARF OR BUSH VARIETIES

One quart will sow 100 feet of row

Make rows 2 feet apart and plant the beans, eyes down, every 2 or 3 inches. Cover about 2 inches deep. Thin to 6 inches.

Fordhook. Early and productive. Large, plump beans of fine quality. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 40 cts., qt. 75 cts., 2 qts. \$1.40, peck \$4.75.

Extra Early Giant. The earliest and a good yielder. Large and flat. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 65 cts., 2 qts. \$1.25, peck \$4.25.

Wonder Bush. Medium early; very productive. Large, flat beans. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 65 cts., 2 qts. \$1.25, peck \$4.25.

Burpee Improved. Bears the largest pods and beans. Medium early. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 65 cts., 2 qts. \$1.25, peck \$4.25.

Wood's Prolific. A prolific bearer of small beans of rich buttery flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 60 cts., 2 qts. \$1.10, peck \$3.50.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Grown the same as the pole beans described on page 8.

King of the Garden. Vigorous and immensely productive; large pods with 4 or 5 flat beans of good quality. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.25.

Carpinteria. Large, thin-skinned beans, remaining green for a long time. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.25.

Early Leviathan. Earliest of the Pole Limas and prolific, bearing large pods. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.25.

Sieva. Beans small and of rich buttery flavor; late but productive. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$3.00.



Crosby's Special Egyptian Beet

GARDEN BEETS

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill—5 to 6 pounds for an acre.

Beets are easily the favorite of all root crops. Best results are obtained in well drained loamy soil, although any soil will do if it is deeply dug and cultivated frequently. Sow as early as the ground can be prepared, in rows 18 inches apart and 1 inch deep, pressing the soil down firmly over the seed. A continuous supply of beets can be had throughout the season by sowing seeds every two weeks up to early August. Make a liberal planting in July to provide roots for winter use. Beets stored in a cool cellar, covered with dry earth or sand, will keep their tenderness and flavor all winter.

Crosby's Special Egyptian. No finer strain is grown than the stock we offer of this largely used beet. It is of rapid growth, with small tops, the roots taking on their turnip shape at an early stage; deep blood red and of fine quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.10.

Early Wonder. A handsome early beet of deep turnip shape, recommended for both market and home gardens. Flesh blood red, tender and of good flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.10.

Detroit Dark Red. An ideal main crop beet, universally planted. Large globe-shaped roots, sweet, fine grained and dark red in color. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.10.

Extra Early Egyptian. Fine for first early crop and for forcing. Roots dark red and decidedly flat; flesh sweet and tender. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Early Model. Small tops and perfect globe-shaped roots which are smooth, dark red and quickly attain a good size. Flesh tender and sweet. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Crimson Globe. A good second early and main crop beet. Attractive globe shape; flesh and skin are both dark; quality excellent. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Bastian's Half Long Blood. A late maturing variety, requiring 90 to 100 days to reach full size. Roots long and smooth; flesh sweet and of dark red color. A splendid winter keeper. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 85 cts.

SWISS CHARD or Spinach Beet

Make several sowings from early Spring until the middle of July, in rows 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Giant Lucullus. Can be used like Spinach all Summer. The midribs are prepared like Asparagus. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Silver Beet. Large light green leaves of mild flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

MANGELS or STOCK BEETS

Sow in May or June in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre. Thin to stand 12 to 15 inches apart.

Mammoth Long Red. Grows to an immense size, roots often weighing 25 to 35 lbs. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Golden Tankard. An enormous yielder; flesh and skin deep yellow. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Red Globe. A good sort on poor ground; roots large and oval. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 50 cts.

SUGAR BEETS

Require the same culture as Mangels.

Klein Wanzleben. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Giant Half-Sugar. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Lane's Improved White. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 50 cts.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Also called Celery Cabbage. Delicious cooked like Cauliflower or served raw as a salad. Sow in July or early August, in rows 2 feet

apart, and thin or transplant to 1 foot apart in the rows. The heads form best in cool fall weather and may be stored like cabbage until mid-winter. One ounce will sow 150 feet of row.

Pe Tsai. Heads narrow and very tall. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Wong Bok. Heads short and broad; preferred by market gardeners. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.



Lucullus Swiss Chard



Wong Bok Chinese Cabbage

RELIABLE CABBAGES

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants

To grow good Cabbage a fairly rich soil and plenty of moisture are required. Apply plenty of manure or other fertilizer high in humus and nitrogen.

For the early crop, start the seed in a hotbed or seed flat indoors in January or February, transplanting to another bed or flat when the second pair of leaves appear, hardening the plants off by exposing them more and more as the weather becomes warmer, and setting them out in the garden as soon as frosts are past. For second early crop, sow in March or April and set out in May; for late crop, sow in May and transplant in July. Set Cabbage in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and space the plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in the rows. Cultivate frequently.

Insecticide Soaps and Slug Shot are good remedies for Cabbage pests.

EARLY VARIETIES

Golden Acre. A splendid new extra-early Cabbage of the Copenhagen market type. Heads perfectly round and hard with few outer leaves, a little smaller than the Copenhagen. Can be set close together, productive, and the earliest Cabbage of good quality in cultivation. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90 cts.

Copenhagen Market. The standard early round-headed Cabbage for market, maturing with Jersey Wakefield and out-yielding any other early sort. Heads large, deep and solid. Requires good soil. Best Danish seed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15.

Enkhuizen Glory. Round, deep heads, a little larger than Copenhagen and about 10 days later. Does better on poor soils and is

a dependable sort for home garden and market. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.

Early Jersey Wakefield. Long the favorite early sort for home and market. Small, pointed heads. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Charleston or Large Wakefield. A week later than Jersey Wakefield; heads larger, thicker and less pointed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Early Summer. Good-sized, round, flat heads following the Wakefields. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.

Allhead Early. A very large-heading strain of Early Summer; splendid second-early. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage



Late Flat Dutch Cabbage

MIDSEASON AND LATE CABBAGES

All Seasons, or Succession. Large flat heads; a trifle later than Early Summer and good for both second-early and late crops. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.

Select Late Flat Dutch. The standard late Cabbage of the flat or drumhead type. Heads large and solid; reliable and a splendid keeper. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.

Surehead. A thoroughbred strain of Late Flat Dutch. Uniform in size and shape. Highly recommended. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.

Large Late Drumhead. The largest and latest of the flat Cabbages. Productive and a good keeper. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.

Danish Roundhead. Select Danish seed. The leading Cabbage for late markets. Very solid, medium sized, round heads of excellent keeping quality. Short stem. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Danish Ballhead. Taller, a little later, and requires better soil than the Danish Roundhead. Heads globe-shaped, extremely solid and the best of all winter keepers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Early Savoy. Two weeks earlier than Drumhead Savoy, more crinkled or savoyed. Medium-sized round heads. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy. Large flat heads with dark green crinkled leaves. Quality superb; a favorite for home gardens. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.

RED CABBAGES

Mammoth Rock Red. The standard Red Cabbage. Heads large, flat and solid. Productive and reliable. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95 cts.

Danish Stonehead. Heads of medium size, globular and extremely solid, dark red to the core. Fine for kraut. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95 cts.

GOOD GARDEN CARROTS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds for an Acre.

Deep light sandy soil will produce smooth shapely Carrots, while a heavier clay will grow firmer, and better colored roots. For early crop the short-rooted varieties should be sown from the first to the middle of April, in rows 12 inches apart, and cover about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. For main crop sow up to the middle of June in rows 15 to 18 inches apart. Thin out the plants to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the row.

Early Short Horn or French Forcing. Small, round, reddish orange roots of fine flavor. Matures quickly. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Early Scarlet Horn. Deep orange in color; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long.

Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Guerande or Oxheart.

Short thick root, excellent for hard stiff soils. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

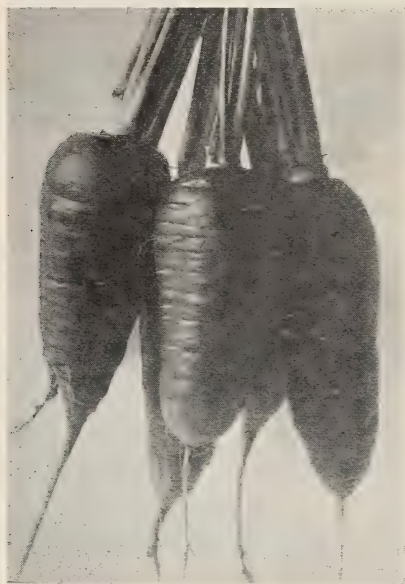
Chantenay Half-Long. Slightly tapered, blunt-rooted variety, the earliest of the large carrots. Excellent for home gardens and early market. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Danvers Half-Long.

Roots average 6 to 8 inches long, tapering to a blunt point. Productive and a good keeper. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Half-Long Luc.

Orange-red, blunt roots, slightly tapered. A heavy yielder. Quality extra-fine. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.



Chantenay Half Long Carrot

Half-Long Stump-Rooted. Handsome roots, tender and fine quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

St. Valery. An excellent half-long main-crop variety. Broad at the neck, tapering to a point. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Long Orange. Rich orange, long tapering roots, fine for stock feeding. A heavy yielder on deep soils. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Large White Belgian. Very large; flesh and skin white; used for feeding cattle. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants

Cauliflower heads best on rich, moist soil and in cool weather, so is usually grown as an early spring or fall crop. Culture is the same as for Cabbage.

Select Early Snowball. The most reliable and popular extra-early Cauliflower. Compact plants with few outer leaves and large, solid, snowy white heads. Good for forcing as well as outdoors. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90 cts., oz. \$3.00.

Danish Dry Weather.

A little larger and later than Snowball, but will endure more drought and hot weather. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90 cts., oz. \$3.00.

Early Paris. Larger and a little later and coarser than the preceding. Reliable. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45 cts., oz. \$1.50.

CELERY

One ounce will produce 4,000 plants

For early crops sow the seed in the hotbed by the middle of February, transplant the plants later to a cold-frame and set them out in the garden in late May, 6 inches apart in trenches about 10 inches wide, 6 inches deep and 4 feet apart. For late Celery, sow in March or April and transplant to the trenches in late June or July. As the plants attain full size gradually draw up earth around them to blanch them and bring out the flavor.

Golden Self Blanching. (American grown.) A fine early maturing variety of dwarf stocky growth with heavy golden yellow heart. Blanches easily. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 55 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40.

Golden Plume. A new Celery of great value. Hardy, grows quicker and attains a larger size than Golden Self Blanching which it otherwise resembles. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.50.

White Plume. The earliest variety. The inner stalks turn white without blanching. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.

Easy Blanching. A splendid Celery for both early use and winter keeping. Hardy, blight resistant, blanching easily, of splendid quality. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Fordhook Emperor. A dwarf winter Celery with very thick, heavy stalks. Leads all in flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Columbia. A second-early dwarf; heavy stalks of fine quality. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Winter Queen. Large, solid stalks; splendid winter keeper. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Dwarf Golden Heart. Late and a good keeper. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

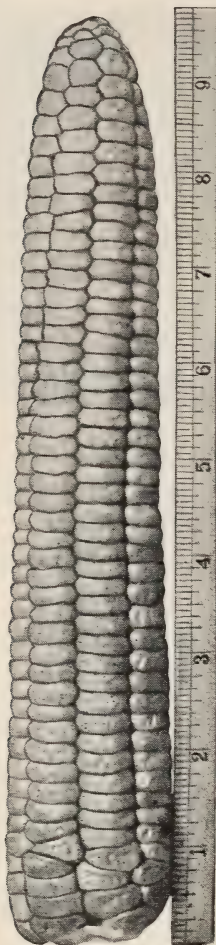
Celериac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery. Big bulbous roots used for soups and stews. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.



Snowball Cauliflower



Fordhook Emperor Celery



**Barden's New Wonder
Bantam**

extra-early, ideal in size; will become one of the most popular Sweet Corns in cultivation. Supply limited. Pkt. 25 cts., pt. 40 cts., qt. 75 cts.

De Lue's Golden Giant. A splendid hybrid sort with the color and quality of Golden Bantam and the size of its other parent, Howling Mob. Nearly as early as Bantam. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$2.50.

Golden Evergreen. About one week later than Bantam. Tapering ears of good size, with 12 or 14 rows of deep yellow kernels. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$2.50.

Adams Extra Early. Not a true sugar corn, but on account of its hardness, it may be planted a month earlier than other sorts. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 70 cts., peck \$1.75.

Early Mayflower. The earliest white sweet corn of good size; ears 6 to 7 inches long, with 10 or 12 rows; prolific; good quality. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$2.25.

SWEET CORN

**One quart will plant 200 hills or
400 feet of row**

Sweet Corn is the favorite crop in most American gardens and one of the easiest to grow. A deeply dug, moderately rich and well drained soil will give best results. Wait until soil and weather are warm before sowing; the middle of May is generally safe for the yellow varieties and two weeks later for the whites.

Sow in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, scattering the seeds 3 to 4 inches apart and cover 2 inches deep, later thinning out to 12 inches apart in the rows. Corn is also grown in hills 3 feet apart each way for horse cultivation, leaving 3 strong plants in each hill. Frequent shallow cultivation is important—more necessary with Corn, perhaps, than with any other garden crop.

For a succession of crops, make sowings every 10 days up to July 15th. To insure good pollination and well-filled ears grow corn in several short rows, side by side, rather than in one long row.

If wanted by parcel post, add 8 cts. per pint; 10 cts. per quart.

EARLY VARIETIES

Golden Bantam. A universal favorite. Dwarf growing, maturing in 60 days; ears 5 to 6 inches long with 8 rows of broad yellow kernels of unsurpassed flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$2.50.

Barden's Wonder Bantam. (New for 1924.) The latest and best selection from the old favorite Golden Bantam. Retaining all of the sweetness and rich flavor, it produces ears 3 inches longer and a little larger in diameter than the original Bantam. Prolific,

Early and Second Early Corns

Mammoth White Cory. Very similar to Mayflower and preferred by many planters. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., peck \$2.00.

Premo. An old well-known extra-early; ears 6 inches long with 8 rows. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., peck \$2.00.

Fordhook. Follows close after Mayflower; ears 7 inches long with 8 rows; kernels broad and very sweet; cob small. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$2.25.

Whipple's Early. A new extra-early variety, producing fine large ears of the Evergreen type. One of the best to grow for early market. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$2.25.

Pocahontas. About a week later than Mayflower; ears 8 inches long; kernels broad, deep and of very choice quality. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$2.25.

Kendel's Early Giant. A large-eared second-early; 8 to 9 inches long; 12 rows; productive. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., peck \$2.00.

Howling Mob. The leading white second-early. Productive and of extra fine quality. Ears 9 to 10 inches long with 14 rows. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$2.25.

Black Mexican. A medium-early sort with purplish black grains of very rich flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts.

Main Crop and Late Sorts

Early Mammoth. Ears 10 to 12 inches long with 16 or 18 rows of large white grains; very sweet. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., peck \$2.00.

Early Evergreen. Resembles Stowell's Evergreen but 10 days earlier. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., peck \$2.00.

Stowell's Evergreen. The good old standard for home and market. Rich and sweet in flavor; remains tender for a long time. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., peck \$2.00.

White Evergreen. Similar to Stowell's Evergreen but retains its whiteness better when canned. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., peck \$2.00.

Late Mammoth. Largest of all and very sweet and tender. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., peck \$2.00.

Country Gentleman. Sweet, tender and milky grains. Zig-zag rowed ears which grow about 10 inches long. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$2.25.



White Evergreen Sweet Corn



Davis Perfect—Typical Fruits

CUCUMBERS

One ounce will plant about 50 hills

Cucumbers thrive best in a rich, warm, loamy soil and planting should be delayed until settled warm weather. Make hills about 4 feet apart each way and thoroughly mix into the soil well-rotted manure to a depth of 6 inches or more. Scatter 12 to 15 seeds to a hill and cover one inch deep; thin out to 3 or 4 of the strongest plants after danger of insects is over. Dust the young plants with Slug Shot to kill the beetles and worms.

Davis Perfect. A favorite sort for forcing under glass or growing in the garden. Beautiful, slender, dark green fruits, tender and fine for slicing. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Extra Long or Evergreen. Very long fruits, rich dark green; flesh white, firm and crisp. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Forcing White Spine. A splendid free-growing strain for forcing under glass. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$1.25.

Arlington White Spine. Straight, symmetrical fruits; suitable for forcing or in the garden. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Early Fortune. An early variety, about 8 inches long, with few seeds; rich dark green in color. Good shipper; very productive. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Fordhook Famous. Extra large fruits, flesh thick, crisp and fine flavored. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Improved Long Green. Very long, slender, smooth, dark green fruits. Desirable for both pickles and slicing. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Chicago Pickle. A prolific bearer of very uniform, medium-sized fruits. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Green Prolific or Boston Pickling. Short, smooth, bright green; fine for pickles. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Jersey Pickle. Fruits are light green, long and slender. Productive. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

West India Gherkin. Small fruits, 2 to 3 inches long, covered with spines. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Japanese Climbing. A climbing variety that can be grown on fences or trellises. Fruits 10 to 12 inches long; fine for slicing. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.25.

CHICORY

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill

Witloof (French Endive). Sow in early spring in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and thin to 4 inches. Lift the roots in the fall and bury them in light soil in a warm cellar. The new growth, ready in a month, is used as a salad. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Large Rooted Magdeburg. Grown for its roots; used as a coffee substitute. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.00.

COLLARDS

Grown for boiling greens. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Georgia. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

CRESS

Extra Curled or Pepper Grass. An appetizing salad, growing rapidly in any garden soil. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 65 cts.

Water Cress. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

CORN SALAD

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill

Sow in September for fall salad, or protect over winter for spring use.

Large Seeded. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

DANDELION

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill

Sow in early spring in rows 15 inches apart, and thin to 4 inches.

Improved Thick Leaf. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. \$1.00.

ENDIVE

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill

For early use sow in April in shallow drills 18 inches apart: for main crop sow in June or July. Thin to 12 inches apart. Blanch by gathering the leaves together over the center and tie with a string.

Giant Fringed. Large plants with finely fringed and curled tender green leaves. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Pancalier. Extra vigorous. Heavy curled leaves, deep green with rosy ribs. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Green Curled Winter. The standard variety. Hardy; blanches golden white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Broad-Leafed Batavian (Escarolle). Fleshy leaves, used largely for soups and stews. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25.

EGG PLANT

One ounce will produce 1,000 plants

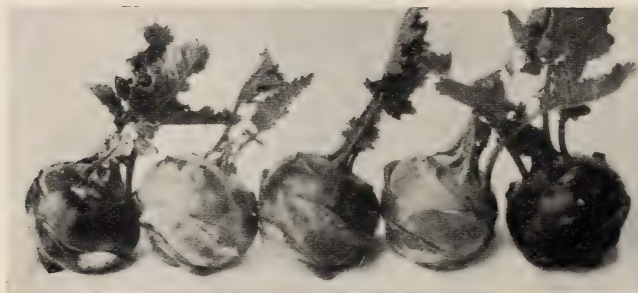
Sow the seed in hotbed or indoors in early March. When the plants are 3 inches high transplant them to small pots, and later on to larger pots. Set them out in the garden late in May, 3 feet apart each way.

New York Improved Purple. Large, smooth, dark purple fruits; prolific. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Black Beauty. Earlier; fruits larger and almost black. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.



Black Beauty—Three Typical "Eggs"



KOHLRABI

One ounce will sow 250 feet of drill

Kohlrabi or Turnip Rooted Cabbage develops best in cool weather but may be had all season if grown in deep moist soil. Sow seed at intervals from April to early August, in rows 15 inches apart, and thin to 5 inches. If used when half grown it is sweeter and of finer flavor than Turnips and is cooked the same way.

Early White Vienna. The earliest variety; leaves small; flesh white and tender. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Early Purple Vienna. Skin is purple and flesh white; fine flavored. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

KALE OR BORECOLE

One ounce to 300 feet of drill

The flavor of Kale being improved by frost, it is generally sown from May to June and transplanted later to rows 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and cultivated like Cabbage. For early spring crop sow in September and protect over winter.

Dwarf Curled Scotch. Hardy, low-growing and bushy, with tender curly leaves. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Dwarf Siberian. Leaves broad and not so curly as the Scotch. Extremely hardy. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Tall Curled Scotch. About 2 feet high; leaves dark green and finely curled. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25.

LEEK

One ounce to 100 feet of drill

Leeks do not form bulbs, but the thick stalks have a mild onion flavor and are fine for flavoring stews or salads. Grow the same as Onions, in deep rich soil; as they develop draw the soil up about the stems to blanch them.

Large American Flag. A popular large variety of good quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.00.

Giant Carentan. Hardy; blanches pure white; thick stem of mild flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.00.

MUSTARD

One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill

Mustard has grown popular both as a salad and for greens. Sow in spring, and in succession up to July, in shallow rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Use the leaves when young, before the flower buds appear.

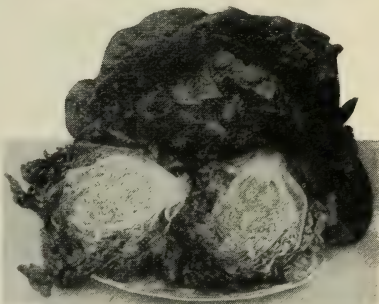
Giant Southern Curled. Grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall; leaves broad, mild and tender when young. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Long Standing Thick Leaf or Elephant Ear. Light green leaves with white ribs. Of agreeable flavor when cooked like Spinach. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

White London. Leaves used for salads when young, the seed for flavoring pickles. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

How To Have A Constant Supply Of "Greens"

THE discovery of vitamins has brought out the remarkable part which the whole group of "greens" and salad vegetables plays in promoting human health and vigor. Besides supplying the essential vitamins in quickly available form, they are rich in healthful mineral salts and exercise a particularly beneficial effect on all the digestive processes. Fresh "greens" are not always to be had in the markets, but fortunately they can easily be grown in the home garden.



May King Lettuce

The table below tells what seeds to sow and when to sow them in order to have a variety of healthful greens and salads from earliest spring, all summer and fall, and even through the winter months. The varieties named are those which can most easily be grown to perfection under average conditions in their proper seasons. The quantities of seed indicated are sufficient to provide for the average family of five, with occasionally some to give the neighbors. Full directions for growing each kind are given under their respective headings in this catalog. This is a complete "health garden" in itself and may well serve as the foundation for every garden plan.

KIND OF SEED	QUANTITY TO SOW	TIME TO SOW	READY TO USE—ABOUT
In Hotbed or Box Indoors			
Cabbage, Ea. Jersey Wakefield..	1 pkt.	Feb. 15	May 25—June 5
Cabbage, Enkhuizen Glory.....	1 "	Feb. 15	June 5—June 20
(Transplant to the garden early in April)			
In Coldframe or Box			
Cabbage, All Seasons.....	1 pkt.	March 1	June 20—July 5
Endive, Green Curled.....	1 "	March 1	June 5—June 15
Lettuce, May King.....	1 "	March 1	May 10—May 25
(Transplant to the garden in April)			
In the Open Garden			
Kale, Dwarf Scotch.....	1 pkt.	March 20	May 15—May 25
Lettuce, Black Seeded Simpson..	1 "	April 1	May 25—June 15
Lettuce, Mammoth B. S. Butter	1 "	April 1	June 15—July 1
Spinach, Victoria.....	2 oz.	April 1	May 20—May 30
Lettuce, All Seasons.....	1 pkt.	April 15	July 1—July 15
Spinach, King of Denmark.....	2 oz.	April 15	June 5—June 25
Swiss Chard, Lucullus.....	2 "	April 15	June 10—All summer
Lettuce, Iceberg.....	1 pkt.	April 20	July 10—July 20
Lettuce, New York.....	1 "	May 1	July 20—Aug. 1
Spinach, New Zealand.....	1 oz.	May 1	July 1—All summer
Cabbage, Surehead.....	1 pkt.	May 15	Sept. 15—All winter
Cabbage, Savoy.....	1 "	May 15	Oct. 25—All winter
Chicory, Witloof.....	1 "	May 15	Nov. 15—Jan. 15
Mustard, Elephant Ear.....	1 "	May 15	June 20—June 30
Mustard, Elephant Ear.....	1 "	June 15	July 15—July 25
Endive, Green Curled.....	1 "	July 1	Oct. 10—Oct. 20
Mustard, Elephant Ear.....	1 "	July 1	Aug. 1—Aug. 10
Endive, Pancalier.....	1 oz.	July 10	Oct. 20—Nov. 1
Mustard, Elephant Ear.....	1 pkt.	July 15	Aug. 15—Aug. 25
Chinese Cabbage, Wong Bok....	1 "	July 20	Sept. 30—Dec. 20
Kale, Dwarf Siberian.....	1 oz.	Aug. 1	Oct. 20—All winter
Lettuce, Crimp-as-Ice.....	1 pkt.	Aug. 1	Oct. 10—Oct. 25
Spinach, Savoy.....	2 oz.	Aug. 15	Oct. 1—Oct. 15
Corn Salad Large-seeded.....	1 "	Sept. 1	Nov. and early following spring



Grand Rapids Forcing Leaf Lettuce

LETTUCE

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill

Dig the soil deep for Lettuce, use plenty of manure or nitrogenous fertilizer, and add sand or humus if the soil is heavy. For a very early crop, start seed indoors or in a hotbed in early March, thinning or transplanting the seedlings as soon as they are large enough to handle, harden them off and set them out in the garden in early April. The first sowing outdoors may be made as soon as the ground is fit. Make the rows 15 to 18 inches apart and thin the plants out as they develop so that they eventually stand 10 to 12 inches apart according to variety. Timely thinning and plenty of room is especially important in growing head Lettuce. For the first crops grow loose-leaf or early butterhead varieties; follow these with the late butterheads; and for hot weather use, grow the crisphead or Cos types.

LOOSE LEAF OR CUTTING SORTS

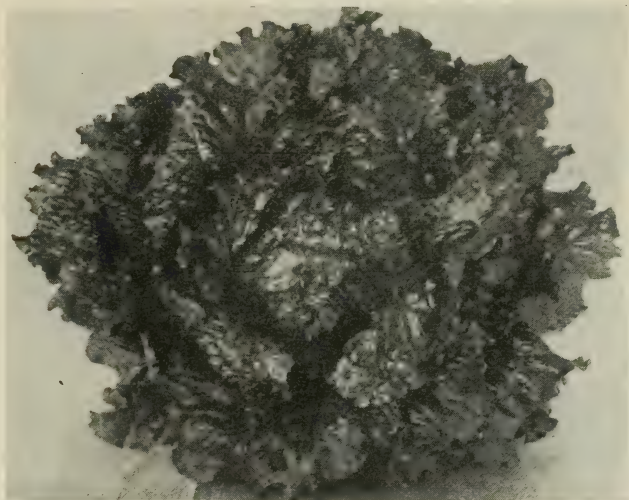
Grand Rapids Forcing. We have a specially selected strain for forcing under glass, suitable also for extra early planting outdoors. Handsome plants with large, crisp, curled and fringed leaves. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Black-Seeded Simpson. Large, bushy, plants with attractively crumpled and fringed light green leaves. A favorite for both home and market. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.10.

Early Curled Simpson. Gives quick results in the home garden. Broad, crumpled, yellowish green leaves of fine quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

The Morse. Outer leaves light green; inner leaves blanched light yellow. Vigorous and a good forcer. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Golden Curled. Good for both early and late sowings as it is quite heat resistant. Compact bunches of tender, yellowish leaves. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.25.



Wonderful or New York Head Lettuce

HEAD LETTUCES

May King. Early Butterhead. Fine for the first sowing. Medium sized heads blanching to golden yellow in the heart; tender and of finest quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Big Boston. Early Butterhead. Large solid heads; outer leaves deep green with brownish edges, inner leaves light yellow. Largely grown for market. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter. Late Butterhead. Big heads with broad, crumpled leaves; always tender and of fine quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

All Seasons. Late Butterhead. Stands hot weather better than other sorts and makes large heads of deep green, yellow in the heart. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Iceberg. Crisphead. All of the Crisphead Lettuces are good in warm weather. Iceberg is the earliest of the class and makes very large solid heads of crisp, incurved, light green leaves. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Wonderful, or New York. Crisphead. The well-known "California Ice Lettuce." Solid heads; dark green with yellowish white center; very crisp and sweet. Matures late. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$2.50.

Improved Hanson. Crisphead. Loose heads of crumpled light green leaves. A reliable summer Lettuce for home gardens. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

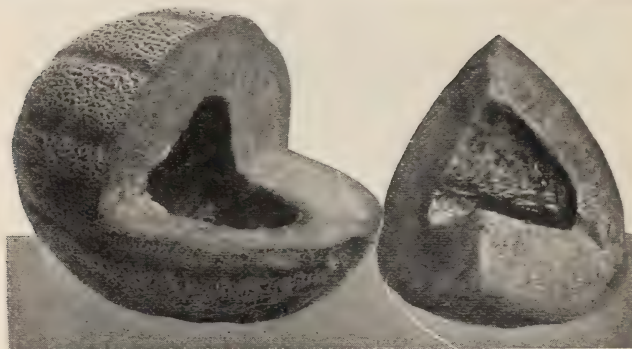
Crisp as Ice. Crisphead. Medium size, slightly pointed, bronzy green heads. Extra hardy and valuable for late fall use. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Trianon Self-Folding Cos, or Romaine. Tall and erect growing, with long narrow leaves, blanched by tying together at the top. Thrives in warm weather. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Ask for leaflet on Mushroom growing.

Pure Culture Spawn. Bricks 30 cts., 10 bricks \$2.50, 50 bricks \$10.00, 100 bricks \$19.00.



Gold Lined Rocky Ford Muskmelon

MUSKMELONS

One ounce will plant about 50 hills

Muskmelons or Canteloupes require a warm, rich soil. Prepare hills, 6 feet apart, by digging in rotted manure to a depth of 8 to 10 inches and covering with fine soil. Sow 10 to 12 seeds in each hill, in late May, and after danger of insects is over, reduce to 3 or 4 plants in a hill. Fight the insects by dusting the young plants with Slug Shot and spray the vines with Arsenate Bordeaux.

Gold Lined Rocky Ford. Medium-sized, round, closely netted melons with thick, sweet green flesh, tinged with yellow around the small seed cavity. Late. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Extra Early Knight. Oblong, with dark green, netted skin and rich, sweet green flesh. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Netted Gem. Small, round, heavily netted, with green flesh of superb quality. Late. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Extra Early Hackensack. Large, flattened at the ends and deeply ribbed; flesh green. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Tip Top. Large, ribbed fruits with thick orange flesh of superb quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

WATERMELONS

One ounce will plant about 40 hills

Grow like Muskmelons but make the hills 8 to 10 feet apart and use weaker sprays for insect control.

Alabama Sweet. Long, dark green; flesh red. A good shipper. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Early Fordhook. Extra early and will mature large round melons in this section. Skin dark green; flesh scarlet, of excellent quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Florida Favorite. Oblong; of medium size; striped light and dark green. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Kleckley Sweets. The sweetest variety. Long; dark green with crisp red flesh. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Citron, Red Seeded. Flesh thick and white, used for preserving. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

OKRA OR GUMBO

One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill

Sow in rich, warm soil, about the middle of May, in drills 3 feet apart and cover an inch deep. Thin to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Used in soups and stews.

White Velvet. Long, smooth, almost white pods. Pick when young and tender. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Long Green Pod. Prolific. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

ONIONS

**One ounce of seed will
sow 100 feet of drill**

A fine prepared, mellow soil, well fertilized, is needed to grow good large Onions from seed. As early in the spring as the ground can be fitted, sow the seed in drills 15 inches apart and cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When the seedlings are 3 to 4 inches high, thin or transplant them to stand about 3 inches apart. Hoe frequently to keep the soil loose but do not draw it up around the bulbs. For extra large Onions start the seed in the hotbed in late February or March and transplant to the garden in April.



Yellow Globe Danvers. Handsome globe-shaped bulbs of good size, with brownish yellow skin and crisp firm, white flesh. Reliable and productive. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Flat Yellow Danvers. Earlier than the Globe Danvers; bulbs large and flat. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Southport Yellow Globe. Larger than Danvers and more uniformly globe-shaped. One of the handsomest, best selling and best keeping Onions. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Prizetaker. A giant Spanish Onion, nearly globe-shaped, with golden brown skin and mild crisp, sweet white flesh. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.00.

Ailsa Craig. The largest of all Onions, often grown for exhibition. Globe shape; straw yellow. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts., oz. 60 cts.

Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg. Round, flat bulbs of good size, with brown skin and creamy white flesh. Splendid keepers and best for growing yellow sets. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Southport White Globe. A very handsome pure white skinned Onion of large size and true globe shape. The best shipper and keeper of the whites. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$2.75.

White Portugal, or Silverskin. Large flat bulbs with silvery white skin and mild flesh. Grown largely for green onions and pickling. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$2.75.

White Bunch. Quick-growing; mild-flavored. Extensively sown for green onions. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$3.00.

Large Red Wethersfield. Very large, flattened, purplish red bulbs. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.00.

ONION SETS

Prices are subject to market changes.

White. Qt. 30 cts., pk. \$2.00. **Yellow.** Qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50.

If wanted by parcel post, add 10 cts. for 1 qt., 15 cts. for 2 qts.



TENDER GREEN PEAS

One quart will sow 100 feet of row

There are two classes of Peas, the smooth-seeded kinds which are very hardy and may be planted as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared, and the wrinkled peas which are less hardy but much better in quality. The wrinkled Peas should not be sown much before mid-April.

Sow Peas in furrows about 3 feet apart and 3 inches deep. The tall growing kinds may be grown in double rows, allowing 6 inches of space between in which to place brush or trellis to support the vines. All Peas do best on a fairly heavy soil which holds plenty of moisture, but the dwarf kinds will give good results also on a light soil, providing it is moderately rich.

By planting one or two smooth-seeded Peas as early as possible and then a selection of wrinkled varieties that will mature in succession, a constant supply of tender green Peas may be had except in the hottest months, when no Peas will bear.

If wanted by parcel post, add 8 cts. per pint; 10 cts. per quart.

EARLIEST VARIETIES

Early Eight Weeks. (Smooth.) The quickest maturing Pea in cultivation. Grows 15 inches high and bears a fine crop of good-sized pods with large tender peas. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

Alaska. (Smooth.) The old standard extra-early, largely grown for canning. Vines 2 feet tall, bearing a large crop of 2½ inch pods, packed with small peas. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., peck \$2.50.

Market Surprise. (Smooth.) Combines earliness with good size and quality. Vines 2 feet high; pods 3½ inches long, filled with large peas. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$2.75.

Prolific Early Market. (Smooth.) A few days later than Market Surprise. Vines 3 feet tall, very productive; large pods and peas. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., peck \$2.50.

Gradus, or Prosperity. Next to World's Record this is the earliest of all wrinkled Peas, and a favorite for both home and market. Vigorous and productive, growing 3 feet tall, loaded with broad pointed 4-inch pods. Peas large and of splendid quality. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$2.75.

World's Record. An extra-select early strain of Gradus, with all of the good Gradus qualities. Highly recommended. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$2.75.

Thomas Laxton. Very similar to Gradus but the pods are blunt ended and average more peas to the pod. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.



Laxtonian Pea

EARLY AND SECOND-EARLY PEAS

American Wonder. Follows right after Gradus. Vines only 12 inches high, loaded with medium-sized pods. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., peck \$2.50.

Little Marvel. Grows 15 inches high and bears several good pickings of 3½ inch pods, packed full of large, deep green peas of splendid quality. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$2.75.

Laxtonian. The finest in quality of the early Peas, and the largest podded. Vines 18 inches high; pods 4 inches long, well-filled. Pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

Pioneer. Similar to Laxtonian but a trifle lighter in color and a more reliable producer on light soils. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

Sutton's Excelsior. A little taller and a few days later than Laxtonian but more productive. Pods of medium size. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$2.75.

MAIN CROP VARIETIES

Potlatch. A heavy-yielding high quality main crop Pea of dwarf growth, one of the best for home gardens. Vines 2 feet tall; pods 5 inches long, containing 8 to 10 large Peas. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, peck \$3.00.

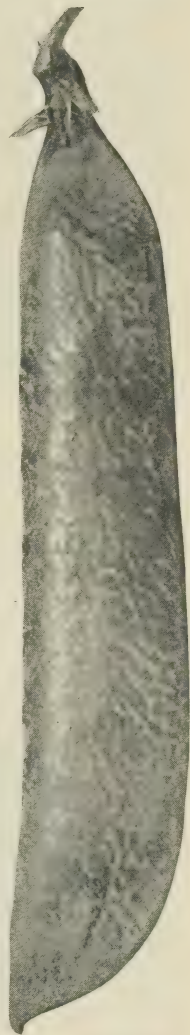
Improved Telephone. The standard tall late Pea. Reliable and immensely productive; vines 4 feet high; long, broad, light green pods. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$2.75.

Alderman. A robust strain of Telephone with dark green pods and vines. Highly recommended. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$2.75.

Carter's Daisy, or Dwarf Telephone. The latest of the dwarf sorts, and unsurpassed for quality. Vines 2 feet high; large well-filled pods. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 85 cts., peck \$2.75.

White Marrowfat. Grown for the dry peas which are of large size and fine for cooking. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., peck \$2.50.

Mammoth Podded Sugar. The half-grown pods of this type are delicious prepared for the table like snap beans. Tall growing and very productive. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 65 cts., 2 qts. \$1.25, peck \$3.75.



Improved Telephone
Pea

PARSLEY

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill

Sow in early spring in rows 12 inches apart and cover firmly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Thin out to 6 inches. The seed is slow and irregular in sprouting and may be hastened by soaking it in warm water several hours before sowing. Plants may be potted and taken indoors for winter use.

Dwarf Extra Curled. Compact in growth, with beautiful densely curled leaves, bright emerald green. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Champion Moss Curled. Crimped and curled leaves, rich dark green. Vigorous. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Plain Leaved. Taller and more strongly flavored than the curled sorts. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Hamburg Turnip Rooted. Grown for its roots which are shaped like short, broad parsnips and are used for flavoring. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 85 cts.

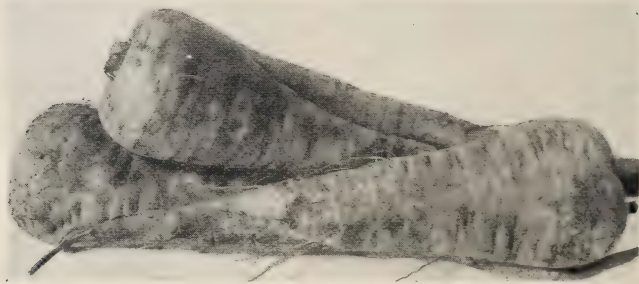
Hamburg Extra Long Rooted. Roots narrower and much longer than the preceding. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 85 cts.

PARSNIPS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row

Parsnips require a deeply dug but not necessarily rich soil. The largest and smoothest roots are grown in light mellow soil, free from stones. Fresh manure causes rough and misshapen roots. The seed should be sown as early as the ground is fit—never later than mid-May. Make the rows 18 inches apart and cover the seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin out the plants to stand 4 to 5 inches apart. Give frequent deep cultivation. The flavor of Parsnips is improved by frost. Dig them in late fall or leave them in the ground to be dug as needed during winter.

Hollow Crown. Long, smooth, white roots of excellent table quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.



Hollow Crown Parsnips

PEPPERS

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 plants

Light, warm, mellow soil is best for Peppers. The seed should be started indoors or in the hotbed early in March. Give the young plants plenty of heat and moisture, transplanting to paper pots when 3 inches high, and setting them out in the garden late in May, in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, allowing 15 to 18 inches between plants.

Pimiento. The ideal Pepper for stuffing. Medium in size and bluntly cone-shaped, perfectly smooth, very thick-fleshed and sweet as an apple. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Bull Nose. Good-sized square fruits, deep green turning to bright red when ripe, sometimes mild but usually quite strong in flavor. Very productive. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.



Ruby King Peppers

PEPPERS—Continued

Ruby King. Early, productive and always mild and sweet. Fruits thick-fleshed, 4 inches long, tapering to a blunt point. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Neapolitan. Extra early and prolific; fruits 3 inches long and rather narrow; mild. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Harris Earliest. Like Neapolitan but earlier and a little smaller. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts., oz. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

Giant Crimson. Cross between Bull Nose and Chinese Giant. Large, square, mild fruits; medium early; productive. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Chinese Giant. The largest of all Peppers. Fruits average 5 inches long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, thick fleshed and sweet. Productive but late. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts., oz. 70 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

Squash or Tomato Shaped. Small, round, thick fleshed, strong flavored. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Small Red Chili. Prolific. Fruits very hot and pungent, pointed, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter at the base and 2 inches long. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Long Red Cayenne. Like the Chili but 4 inches long and 1 inch thick. Pungent. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

PUMPKINS

One ounce for 25 hills; 4 pounds for an acre

Sow in May in well enriched hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, or sow with corn, dropping a few seeds in every third or fourth hill.

King of the Mammoths. Grows to an enormous size, often 100 pounds in weight. Skin salmon orange; flesh yellow, coarse. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Small Sugar. Small, round, bright orange, with fine-grained sweet, yellow flesh. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Winter Luxury. Finest in quality. Medium size; round, with yellow skin and flesh. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Large Cheese. Large and flat, with creamy buff skin and yellow flesh. Of good quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Connecticut Field. Large, heavy, oblong in shape, with orange skin and orange-yellow flesh. Productive and largely grown for stock feeding. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Golden Cushaw. Deep yellow skin and flesh. The Cushaw Pumpkins resemble very large smooth crookneck squashes in shape. Excellent for pies. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Green Striped Cushaw. Creamy white striped with green. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

White Cushaw. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.



Early Scarlet Globe Radishes

CRISP RADISHES

**One ounce will sow
100 feet of drill**

Radishes are easy to grow in any soil, but make the smoothest and best quality roots in a well prepared fairly rich loam. The early varieties, which follow, do best in cool weather and should be sown as easily in the spring as the ground is fit, with frequent succession plantings up to the middle of May. They may also be sown in late August for fall use. Scatter the seed thinly in shallow drills 12 to 15 inches apart, and if necessary thin out to 2 inches. For hot weather and winter use, grow the Summer and Winter Radishes, which see.

Scarlet Button, or Non Plus Ultra. Little, round, bright red roots, crisp and tender, ready for the table in three weeks from sowing. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Early Scarlet Globe. Larger and deeper in shape than Scarlet Button, a few days later but does not get pithy so quickly. Tops small. An ideal forcing Radish and very popular outdoors also. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 85 cts.

French Breakfast. An extra-early Radish of fine quality. Olive shaped; deep scarlet with white tip. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Cincinnati Market. Smooth, slender roots 4 to 5 inches long, bright scarlet with white tip. Brittle and tender; excellent for forcing and outdoors. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 85 cts.

White Icicle. Handsome long white roots of splendid quality, withstanding hot weather well and remaining in good condition a long time. A fine home garden Radish; useful also for forcing. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Crimson Giant. Globe-shaped, a little later than Early Scarlet Globe but grows nearly twice as large and remains in good condition much longer. Excellent for all purposes. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 85 cts.

White Box. Handsome spherical roots attaining a diameter of 2 inches. Skin and flesh pure white; remaining crisp longer than any other early variety. Good for forcing and outdoors. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Long Scarlet Short Top. Bright scarlet roots, 5 to 6 inches long; quite early and a good forcer. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Golden Olive Shaped. Russet yellow skin and mild white flesh of fine quality. Size and shape like French Breakfast. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25.

SUMMER RADISHES

These grow well in hot weather and may be sown in May and June for summer use. They grow more slowly but attain a larger size than the early Radishes.

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger. Similar to White Icicle except that both roots and tops are larger. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Chartiers, Improved. Crisp, tender and mild even in the hottest weather. Long, smooth roots; rose shading to white at tip. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 85 cts.

Golden Globe. Medium-sized, globular roots with golden russet skin and white flesh of superb quality. Worth trying. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 85 cts.

White Strassburg. Roots 5 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, tapering to an abrupt point. Skin and flesh pure white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 85 cts.

White Stuttgart. The largest and latest of this class. Globular in shape; pure white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. 85 cts.

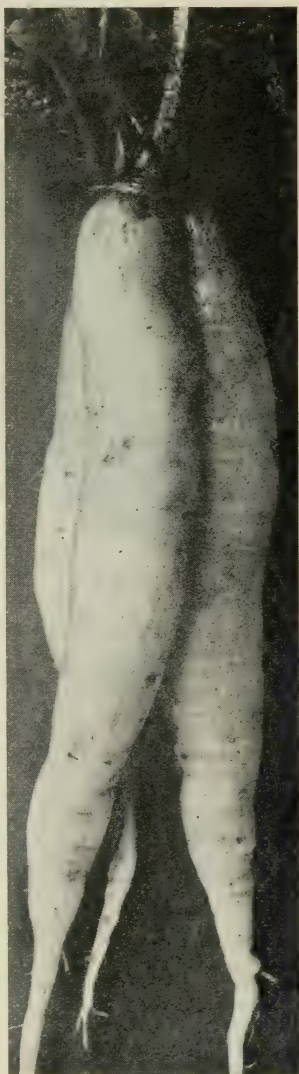
WINTER RADISHES

The Winter Radishes mature best in the cool fall months, attain a very large size and may be stored in boxes of sand in a cool cellar for use during winter. Sow in July or August.

Long Black Spanish. Grows 6 inches long and 2 inches broad. Grayish black skin and crisp, pungent, white flesh. The best keeper. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Round Black Spanish. More round in shape but otherwise similar to the preceding. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

White Chinese, or Celestial. Cylindrical, often 12 inches long and 5 inches in diameter. Skin and flesh white; of excellent quality at all stages. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.



Icicle Radishes

RHUBARB

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill

Sow in early spring in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, covering an inch deep. Thin out to 6 inches. In the fall, transplant to deep rich soil, spacing the plants 3 to 5 feet apart each way, and mulch well with manure.

Victoria. The most popular variety. Large, tender, juicy stalks. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Rhubarb Roots. Plant 3 to 5 feet apart in deep, well-enriched soil, and keep well supplied with moisture. Do not cut the first season. Strong roots, 15 cts. each; large clumps, 50 cts., and \$1.00 each.



HEALTHFUL SPINACH

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill

Spinach is primarily a cool weather crop although some varieties, notably the New Zealand, will do well in hot weather. Make the first sowing as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared, in shallow drills 15 to 18 inches apart. As soon as the plants are large enough thin them out to 5 or 6 inches, and cultivate frequently. For fall use, sow in August and September. Late sowings, protected with straw, will provide Spinach in winter and early spring. A well-manured loamy soil gives biggest crops.

Bloomsdale Savoy. A quick-growing, productive sort with attractively crumpled dark green leaves. Hardy, requiring cool weather. It is the favorite sort for early spring and fall use. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Large Round Thick Leaf. A flat, spreading variety with large, thick, crumpled leaves. Largely grown by market gardeners for early spring crop. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Long Season. Fine for second early as it thrives in warm weather and stands for a long time before going to seed. Thick, crumpled, dark green leaves. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Triumph. A vigorous, productive strain with heavy, crinkled leaves; long standing. Oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Victoria. Long Season type, of extra fine quality, compact in growth and long standing. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

King of Denmark. An exceedingly valuable new variety that withstands hot weather better and stands longer before going to seed than any other true Spinach. Vigorous and productive, with heavy, dark green slightly crumpled leaves of good quality. Extra fine for both home and market gardens. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

New Zealand. A distinct type, making large bushy plants of which the young leaves and tips are used and may be cut every few days. It thrives in hot weather and furnishes quantities of fine greens all summer. Sow the seed in early spring in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and thin or transplant the plants 18 inches apart in the rows. Soaking the seed for several hours before planting will hasten its germination. Oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 85 cts.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill

A wholesome vegetable that will grow in any deep garden soil. The name Vegetable Oyster is given it owing to the flavor of the roots, which are prepared by boiling, slicing and frying, or used in soups. Sow early, in drills 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep, thinning out to 6 inches in the row. Take the roots up late in the fall and store in a cool moist place; or they can be left in the ground over winter.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large roots of superior quality and flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$2.50.



Crookneck and White Bush Squashes

rounder and less scalloped than Mammoth White Bush. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.15.

Mammoth White Bush. Early and productive; fruits 10 to 12 inches across, of uniform shape, flattened, scalloped; pure white in color. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Cocozelle Bush. Also known as Italian Vegetable Marrow. Oblong in shape; dark green skin, marbled yellow or pale green. Flavored best at the half grown stage. Delicious sliced and fried like Egg Plant. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

Yellow Summer Crookneck. Golden yellow, thickly warted and of fine flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.

SQUASH

One ounce for 25 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre

Squashes are grown like Cucumbers. Plant the bush kinds in well-drained ground, enriched with rotted manure, in hills 5 feet apart each way; the winter kinds 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

SUMMER KINDS

Long Island White Bush. Earlier

WINTER SQUASHES

Hubbard Improved. The old favorite. Fruits large; skin dark green; flesh yellow and tender, fine for pies. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.15.

Warted Hubbard. A little larger than the standard Hubbard. Hard warty dark green skin; flesh yellow and fine grained. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.15.

Golden Hubbard. Same shape as Hubbard Improved but skin is deep orange yellow. Of fine flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.15.

Boston Marrow. Oval shape; bright orange skin and yellow flesh; rich and sweet. Extra-fine keeper. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.00.



Cocozelle Squash



Bonny Best Tomatoes

LUSCIOUS TOMATOES

One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants

Sow the seed in late February or early March in the hotbed or a box indoors, placed in a sunny window. When the plants are 2 to 3 inches high, transplant them to other boxes or paper pots, and transplant again if possible when about 6 inches high, to make them stocky and stimulate root growth. Set the plants in the garden, 3 to 4 feet apart, in late May. A rich, moist, loamy soil is best for Tomatoes. An occasional application of Nitrate of Soda will push the young plants along rapidly. Sow 3 or 4 different varieties in order to have a succession of fruit all summer. Supporting the plants with stakes or trellis will increase the yield.

Wayahead. A new extra-early which will outyield the old favorite Earliana, commences to bear as early and continues longer. Distinguished by coarse potato-leaf foliage; hardy and disease resistant. Pkt. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$1.50.

Earliana. The standard extra-early for market. Good-sized, bright red fruits; quite productive. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25 cts. oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20.

June Pink. Similar in every way to Earliana except that the fruits are pink in color. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20.

John Baer. Follows right after Earliana; fruit more solid, globe-shaped, and of better quality. Productive. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20.

Bonny Best. A profitable variety coming in shortly after John Baer and producing large crops of large, solid, deep scarlet fruits of superb quality. The best extra-early for the home garden and largely grown for market. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20.

Livingston's Globe. Medium early, productive under all conditions and one of the finest in quality. Fruits distinctly globe-shaped, purplish pink, solid, sweet and mild in flavor. An excellent shipper and highly recommended for the second early in the home garden. Pkt. 10 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20.

Beauty. A favorite, large, pink or purple fruited main crop variety. Productive. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20.

TOMATOES

(Continued)

The Stone. More largely grown than any other main crop Tomato. Extremely productive; large, smooth, meaty, bright scarlet fruits of fine quality. The favorite for canning. Our strain is highly recommended. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20.

Matchless. A splendid strain of the Stone type, a trifle later but even more productive, with extra large, solid fruits. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20.

Tucker's Favorite. A purple-fruited counterpart to the Stone. Fine, large, smooth, solid fruits; very productive. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20.

Buckeye State. An extra large, purple-fruited Tomato that gives remarkable crops of handsome fruit on rich, mellow soil. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60.

Duke of York. Extra large, smooth, heavy purple fruits; productive. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.

Ponderosa. The largest of all Tomatoes. Enormous slightly irregular, purplish pink fruits, solid, with very few seeds and of superb flavor. A favorite for main crop in the home garden. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60.



Stone Tomatoes



Livingston's Globe Tomato

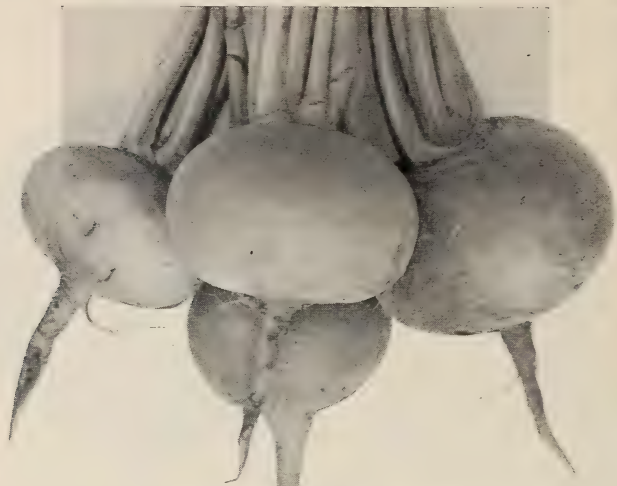
Dwarf Champion. A dwarf, compact growing variety requiring little space and no support. Medium early and productive. Good sized, smooth pink fruits of fine quality.

Dwarf Stone. Fruits large and bright scarlet, like Stone but dwarf in growth. A little later than Dwarf Champion. Quality excellent.

Dwarf Giant, or Dwarf Ponderosa. As the name suggests, this is a dwarf strain with the giant size and superb flavor of Ponderosa.

Yellow Ponderosa. A tall variety, with large fruits in shape and quality like Ponderosa but clear light yellow in color.

Yellow Plum. A prolific, small fruited variety, used for preserving. Fruits about the size and shape of a plum, light yellow, very sweet and mild. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35.



Purple Top White Globe Turnip

TURNIPS

One ounce to 150 feet of drill; 1½ to 2 lbs. per acre

Turnips thrive best in cool weather. The early flat sorts may be sown from very early spring up to the middle of May. The main crop for fall and winter use should be sown in July or August. Sow the seed in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and thin out the plants to stand 4 inches apart in the row.

Extra Early White Milan. Pure white, flat roots of excellent quality and flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Purple Top White Globe. Handsome globular roots, white with the upper portion bright purple. Splendid keeper. Oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Purple Top Strap Leaf. Good for early spring or fall use. Flat white roots with purple top. Good table quality. Oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Large White Globe. Large roots; skin and flesh white; fine for stock. Oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Cow Horn. Long white roots. A heavy producer on deep soils. Oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

RUTABAGAS OR SWEDISH TURNIPS

Grown like ordinary Turnips. Sow in June

American Purple Top. Elongated globe shape; skin yellow under ground and purple above. Flesh yellow, fine grained; a large cropper and splendid keeper. Oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Sweet German. A heavy producer of large, globe-shaped, white skinned and white fleshed roots. Flesh fine-grained and sweet. Oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 30 cts., lb. 75 cts.

GARDEN HERB SEEDS

Basil, Sweet. For flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 10 cts.

Borage. Excellent for bees; leaves used for flavoring. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dill. The seeds are used in pickles and preserves. Oz. 10 cts.

Fennel, Florence. In flavor resembling celery. Pkt. 10 cts.

Marjorum, Sweet. Used for seasoning. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sage. The leaves are used for seasoning. Pkt. 10 cts.

Savory, Summer. For flavoring and seasoning. Pkt. 10 cts.

Thyme. The leaves are used for seasoning. Pkt. 10 cts.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES

Plant 10 to 12 bushels to the acre

It pays to plant good seed potatoes. We offer northern grown stocks, selected especially for seed purposes, the best obtainable. Packed in standard sacks of 165 pounds net or $2\frac{3}{4}$ bushels. The market is variable. Please write for prices, stating quantity required, and we will quote best prices by return mail. We are glad to supply any quantity from a single peck to car lots.

Early Rose. Extra-early and especially productive on heavy soils. Tubers, large oblong in shape, with rounded ends; skin pinkish with shallow eyes. Of good quality.

Early White Albino. Early and a good cropper. Oblong tubers with creamy white skin and flesh of fine quality.

Irish Cobbler. Nearly as early as Early Rose and does better on light soils. Tubers nearly round, of good size, with creamy brown skin and white flesh. Unexcelled for baking.

Carmen No. 3. A heavy producing, main crop potato, largely grown for market. Large, round tubers with light brown skin and few, shallow eyes. Good quality. Does well on all soils.

Sir Walter Raleigh. Similar to Carmen No. 3, but perhaps a shade less productive and better in quality.

Green Mountain. The leading late variety. Tubers extra large, broad and oblong, with light russet skin. Immensely productive and of exceptionally high quality. Get our prices for extra-select northern-grown seed stock before buying.



Vegetable Plants

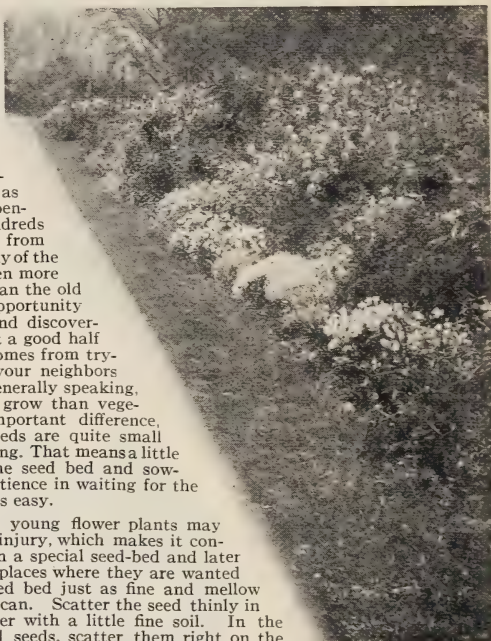
Ready to set out in your garden

For those who do not have the facilities for starting their own plants indoors, we have arranged to grow a limited supply of the leading varieties of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Egg Plant, Pepper and Tomato, and will have them ready at the proper season. Also big Pansy plants grown from B. S. & B. Co's. Finest Mixed Strain. Prices will be quoted on request. We suggest placing your reservation for plants early.

If you do not find exactly what you want in this catalog, ask us for it. We are able to supply practically everything needed for the home garden, truck farm or greenhouse. If we do not have what you want, we shall be glad to advise you where to get it.

Lovely Flowers from Seed

WHETHER your taste runs to great masses of brilliant color or artistic plantings of the rarer and more delicate shades, whether you want blooms to beautify your borders or to cut for vases and table decoration, you will find flower growing intensely interesting and delightful, as well as an easy and inexpensive recreation. With hundreds of easily grown varieties from which to choose (and many of the lesser known sorts are even more practical and beautiful than the old favorites) there is endless opportunity for creating new effects and discovering new beauties. In fact a good half of the fun in gardening comes from trying the things you and your neighbors haven't grown before. Generally speaking, flowers are even easier to grow than vegetables. There is one important difference, however: most flower seeds are quite small and rather slow in sprouting. That means a little more care in preparing the seed bed and sowing, and a little more patience in waiting for the seeds to grow. The rest is easy.



With a few exceptions young flower plants may be transplanted without injury, which makes it convenient to start the seed in a special seed-bed and later move the seedlings to the places where they are wanted to bloom. Make the seed bed just as fine and mellow and level as you possibly can. Scatter the seed thinly in shallow furrows and cover with a little fine soil. In the case of very small-grained seeds, scatter them right on the surface of the seed-bed and press them into the surface with a smooth board. When the seedlings are an inch or two high, or as soon as you can safely distinguish them from weeds, thin or transplant them to prevent crowding. Of course, any of the hardy, larger-seeded flowers may be sown directly in their permanent places; and, if the seed is scattered sparingly, will require little or no thinning.

There are three main divisions of garden flowers: Annuals, biennials, and perennials, indicated by the letters, A, B or P respectively, after each sort. Annuals grow, bear flowers and die in one season. Most of our common garden flowers, such as Nasturtiums, are in this class. Biennials require two years to complete their life cycle: sometimes they bloom the first season but usually they do not bloom until the second year. The familiar Hollyhocks, for example, are biennials. The life of perennial flowers is not limited to one or two years but is indefinite. Some perennials produce flowers the first season, but most of them do not commence to bloom until the second season after sowing. Coreopsis is a well-known perennial.

In each of these classes there are hardy, half-hardy and tender sorts, indicated by the letters H, HH, and T. Hardy varieties can stand a considerable amount of cold weather; the annuals may be sown outdoors early in the spring, some of them even in March but usually about mid-April, while hardy biennials and perennials require no protection over winter. Half-hardy annuals should not be sown outdoors until soil and weather are warm, generally about May 15th. They will bloom earlier if the seed is started indoors in March or April and the plants set out in the garden late in May. Half-hardy biennials and perennials require a protection of leaves, straw or manure over winter. The tender flowers are primarily subjects for indoor or greenhouse culture, although some of them, notably the Begonias and Geraniums, may be set outdoors in warm weather.

Perennials and biennials which do not bloom the first season are generally sown in a seed bed in June or early July and transplanted in late summer to the places where they are to bloom the following season. Perennials and biennials which bloom the first season should be sown early, preferably in a box indoors in February or March, and transplanted to the garden late in May.

The hardy and half-hardy flowers can easily be grown by even the least experienced gardener. Most half-hardy sorts are started in boxes indoors, just like cabbage seed, requiring only a shallow box of fine soil, a sunny window, plenty of moisture and average house temperature.

A good rule for spacing plants of the ordinary bushy type in the garden, is to set them apart a distance of about half the height they will reach when full grown. For the very tall growing kind a space of 1½ feet is usually ample. Full directions for growing those rarer plants which require special care will be gladly furnished on request.

Selected Flower Seeds for 1924

THE following list of choice flower seeds for 1924 planting includes all of the old favorites and many rarer sorts which are easy to grow and should be better known. All have been carefully tested.

For convenience in ordering a number has been given to every flower variety. In making out your order, it is not necessary to write out the full name—the number alone is sufficient.

ABRONIA 510 umbellata (SAND VERBENA). PH. Trailing plants with fragrant rosy lilac flower clusters. For rockeries, borders and baskets. Pkt. 10 cts.

ABUTILON (FLOWERING MAPLE). PT. **520 Choice Hybrids**. For greenhouse culture. Pkt. 25 cts.

ACACIA 530 dealbata (SILVER WATTLE). PT. Greenhouse vine with beautiful foliage and sprays of white flowers. Pkt. 15 cts.

ACANTHUS 540 latifolius. PT. Grown for its effective tropical foliage. May be set outdoors in summer. Requires light, rich soil and plenty of sunshine. Pkt. 15 cts.

ACHILLEA (MILFOIL). **550 The Pearl**. PH. Profuse clusters of small double white flowers. Pkt. 25 cts.

ACONITUM 560 napellus (MONKSHOOD). PH. Graceful dark blue flowers; thrives in shady places. Pkt. 10 cts.

ADLUMIA 570 Allegheny Vine. BH. Attractive climber with sprays of pink flowers. Prefers damp spots. Pkt. 15 cts.

ADONIS. Low growing, free blooming plants; easy to grow and very pretty.

580 aestivalis. AH. Scarlet; all summer. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

581 vernalis. PH. Yellow flowers every spring. Pkt. 10 cts.

AGERATUM

(FLOSSFLOWER). AHH. One of the best and most popular annuals for beds, borders and porch boxes. Blooms all summer. For early flowers start the seed indoors or in a hotbed in March.

590 Tall Blue. Pretty lavender-blue flowers. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

591 Tall White. Creamy white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

592 Dwarf Blue. Nice for edging. 8 inches tall. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

593 Dwarf White. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

594 Blue Perfection. An improved tall sort; deep sky-blue flowers; compact; fine for beds. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

595 Little Blue Star. The best for edging; very dwarf and bushy; bright blue flowers. 5 inches. Pkt. 25 cts.

596 Princess Victoria Louise. Attractive color; flowers light blue with white center. 8 inches. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

AGROSTEMMA 610 coronaria (MULLEIN PINK). PH. Deep red flowers and silvery foliage; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

ALONSOA (MASKFLOWER). **615 Warscewiczii**. AHH. Bushy, 2 to 3 feet tall, with red and white flowers of curious form; blooms in late summer or, as a pot plant, in winter. Pkt. 15 cts.

ALYSSUM

AH. Most popular of the low growing annuals. Makes very pretty borders and edges. Sweet-scented; grows anywhere; blooms freely all summer.

619 White Sweet. The familiar Sweet Alyssum. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.

620 Little Gem. Very dwarf and compact; flowers pure white; 4 inches. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 70 cts.

621 Carpet of Snow, or Dwarf Bouquet. Plants flat and spreading; very effective. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 85 cts.

622 Lilac Queen. Like Little Gem, but flowers are pale lavender. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

- ALYSSUM 623 saxatile compactum** (GOLD DUST). PH. Bright yellow flowers in spring and early summer. Fine for perennial borders. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.
- AMARANTHUS. AHH.** Tall plants, grown for their brilliant foliage.
- 635 caudatus** (LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING). Bronzy green foliage and long drooping blood-red flower heads. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
- 636 Prince's Feather** (cruentus). Feathery scarlet flower heads. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.
- 637 Joseph's Coat** (tricolor splendens). Gorgeous scarlet, yellow and green foliage. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
- AMPELOPSIS 645 Boston Ivy** (veitchi). PH. The well-known hardy climber. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.
- ANCHUSA 650 capensis** (CAPE FORGET-ME-NOT). AH. Two feet tall and branching, with a profusion of blue flowers like large forget-me-nots. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
- 651 italica, Dropmore.** PH. One of the finest deep blue perennials. Grows 5 feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.
- ANEMONE (WINDFLOWER). PHH.** Bushy plants, 6 to 10 inches high, blooming in the spring; large poppy-like flowers in shades of red, blue and white. Plants potted up and taken indoors in the fall will bloom during winter.
- 660 coronaria, Single Mixed.** A fine strain. Pkt. 10 cts.
- 661 coronaria, St. Brigid.** Double and semi-double. Pkt. 15 cts.
- 662 sylvestris.** Taller than the preceding; flowers pure white and sweet-scented; prefers partial shade. Pkt. 25 cts.
- ANTHEMIS 670 Kelway's.** PH. Large yellow daisy-like flowers, nice for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

ANTIRRHINUM

(SNAPDRAGONS). BHH. General favorites, interesting in form and color and useful in many ways. The dwarf kinds are splendid for low beds, the tall sorts make beautiful and lasting cut-flowers, and either may be effectively grouped with other flowers in the border. From seed started indoors in February or early March they will commence to bloom in July and continue until frost. Plants from seed sown outdoors in early May will bloom in late summer and, if protected over winter, again the following spring. They flower freely in the greenhouse during winter if sown in late summer.

NEW COLOSSAL FLOWERING. A wonderful, new strain, the largest-flowered of all the Snapdragons and the finest for cutting. 3 feet tall.

- 679 Apple Blossom.** Blush pink with white throat.
- 680 Defiance.** Brilliant orange-scarlet.
- 681 Fairy Queen.** Blended fawn and terra-cotta.
- 682 Gotelind.** Attractive light orange; unusual.
- 683 Kriemhilde.** Purplish carmine with white throat.
- 685 Purple King.** Enormous, deep velvety purple.
- 686 Ruby.** Deep glowing red; dark leaves and stems.
- 688 Wallflower.** Shades of bronze, orange and coppery red.
- 690 New Colossal Flowering Mixed.**

Any of the above: Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

SELECTED LARGE-FLOWERED TALL VARIETIES. Best of the standard varieties for cutting, and also fine for garden display. 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

- 696 Garnet.** **698 Rose.** **700 White.**
697 Pink. **699 Scarlet.** **701 Yellow.**

705 All Colors Mixed.

Any of the above: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

HALF-DWARF LARGE-FLOWERED SNAPDRAGONS. These varieties are bushy and grow 15 to 18 inches tall. They are preferred for beds and borders.

- 710 Daphne.** Pink, white throat. **713 Golden Queen.** Yellow.
711 Defiance. Orange-scarlet. **714 Mont Blanc.** Pure White.
712 Firebrand. Rich red. **715 Rose Queen.** Deep rose.

720 All Colors Mixed.

Any of the above: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

AQUILEGIA (COLUMBINE). PH. Very graceful flowers, blooming in spring and early summer. They grow well in partly shaded spots and are fine for hardy borders and rock gardens. Easy to raise from seeds.

725 canadensis. The well-known red and yellow form. Pkt. 10 cts.

726 California Hybrids. Scarlet and gold. Pkt. 10 cts.

727 chrysantha. Rich golden yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

728 coerulea. Deep blue and white. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

729 Long-Spurred Hybrids. A wonderful hybrid strain producing single and double flowers with long graceful spurs in a great variety of soft beautiful colors. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

731 nivea grandiflora. Pure white. Pkt. 10 cts.

735 Single Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

736 Double Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

ARABIS 740 alpina (ROCKCRESS). PH. Dwarf-growing, with clusters of pure white flowers in early spring. Very pretty for edging low beds. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

ARCTOTIS 745 grandis (AFRICAN LILAC DAISY). AHH. Bushy plants with pretty daisy-like flowers; white or lilac with violet center. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

ARGEMONE 750 grandiflora Hybrids (PRICKLEPOPPY). AH. Bushy plants 2 feet tall, with showy, prickly foliage and big poppylike flowers; white, cream and shades of yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.

ASPARAGUS. TP. Greenhouse plants valued for their attractive, fern-like foliage.

755 plumosis nanus. "Misty," green sprays. Pkt. 25 cts., 100 seeds \$1.00.

756 sprengeri. Coarser and more bushy. Pkt. 15 cts., 100 seeds 50 cts.

ASTERS

AHH. During late summer and fall, the Asters rule the annual garden and make the finest of all flowers for cutting. By sowing several different classes that will come into bloom at different periods, a garden of continued loveliness may be maintained from mid-July until frost. Like most flowers they are most effective when grown in solid beds all of one color. For the largest plants and finest flowers, start the seed indoors or in a hotbed in March. When the plants are 2 or 3 inches high transplant them into small pots or paper dirt bands, and set them out in the garden in May when soil and weather are warm, 10 to 18 inches apart. The seed may also be sown outdoors in May in a fine-prepared seed bed. Cultivate frequently. The different classes are listed according to their season of bloom.

QUEEN OF THE MARKETS CLASS. These start the Aster season in July. The plants are bushy, branching freely and producing quantities of well-formed flowers.

780 Crimson.

782 Flesh-Pink.

784 Rose-Pink.

781 Dark Blue.

783 Lavender.

785 Pure White.

786 All Colors Mixed. Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.50.

ROYAL BRANCHING TYPE. Taller and larger than the Queen of the Markets Asters and commence to bloom about ten days later. Extra-fine for both bedding and cutting.

790 Lavender.

792 Bright Rose.

794 Pure White.

791 Purple.

793 Shell-Pink.

795 Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.50.



**Crego's Giant
Comet Aster**



Late Branching Asters

DAYBREAK ASTERS. Follow closely after the Royals. The flowers are smaller but very beautifully formed. They make splendid beds.

765 Azure-Blue.

766 Lavender.

767 Deep Rose.

768 Salmon.

769 Pure White.

770 Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

75 cts., oz. \$2.50.

ASTERMUMS. A giant class, coming in early August and notable for its very long stems and flowers formed like chrysanthemums.

850 Lavender.

851 Pink.

852 Pure White.

853 All Colors Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

60 cts., oz. \$2.00.

OSTRICH FEATHER ASTERS. Mid-season bloomers with large, shaggy flowers; petals twisted and curled. General favorites for cutting.

810 Crimson.

812 Light Blue.

814 Shell-Pink.

811 Dark Blue.

913 Rose-Pink.

815 Pure White.

816 All Colors Mixed. Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.50.

CREGO'S GIANT COMETS. Of the beautiful Ostrich Feather type, but larger and a little later than the preceding.

800 Crimson.

802 Light Blue.

804 Deep Rose.

801 Dark Blue.

803 Light Pink.

805 Pure White.

806 All Colors Mixed. Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts., oz. \$2.00.

THE KING OR NEEDLE TYPE ASTERS. Quite distinct in form, with narrow quilled petals, like a fine Cactus Dahlia. Flowers large, on long stiff stems.

840 Crimson.

842 Pink.

844 White.

841 Lavender.

843 Violet.

845 Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.50.

AMERICAN LATE BRANCHING ASTERS. Most popular with many gardeners for they come during September when flowers are welcome, and bloom profusely for a long period. The flowers are large and full-centered, borne on long strong stems, making them ideal for cutting.

825 Crimson.

827 Light Blue.

829 Rose-Pink.

826 Dark Blue.

828 Lilac.

830 Pure White.

831 All Colors Mixed. Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.50.

SPECIAL VARIETIES OF ASTERS. Extra-select strains and colors which do not belong in any of the preceding classes.

855 Crimson Giant. Bright crimson; large flowers; blooms late; extra for cutting. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65 cts.

856 Heart of France. Rosy red; free-blooming; very showy in solid beds. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.

857 Lavender Gem. A very attractive shade of silvery lavender; Ostrich Feather form. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65 cts.

858 Peerless Pink. Lovely light rose-pink. Large, late, and one of the best cut-flowers. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65 cts.

859 Sensation. The brightest red, almost pure scarlet. Exceedingly effective. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65 cts.

860 American Beauty. Largest of all Asters. Stems often $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. Flowers 5 inches across, clear carmine; late. Pkt. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

ASTERS. HARDY. PH. Improved types of the well-known "Michaelmas Daisy"; bushy, 4 feet tall and covered with flowers in autumn.
865 Finest Mixed. Pkt. 15 cts.

BALLOON VINE. AHH. **900.** A very useful and pretty climber with small white flowers and big puffy pods. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

BALSAM (LADY'S SLIPPER). AHH. Old-time favorites delighting in a sunny spot and, if given plenty of room, blooming freely from mid-summer to fall. 1½ feet high. Select, double-flowering strains.

901 Lilac. **903 Salmon-Pink.** **905 Solferino.**

902 Flesh-Pink. **904 Scarlet.** **906 White.**

Each color: Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 35 cts.

907 Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 25 cts.

BEGONIA. EVERBLOOMING BEDDING VARIETIES. PT. Fine pot plants and favorites for summer bedding. Start the seed early in the greenhouse.

915 Erfordia. Carmine-rose; dark foliage. Pkt. 25 cts.

916 Gracilis luminosa. Brilliant fiery dark scarlet. Pkt. 25 cts.

917 Gracilis Prima Donna. Lovely deep pink. This and the preceding make wonderful pot plants. Pkt. 35 cts.

918 Salmon Queen. Rich salmon. Pkt. 25 cts.

919 Vernon. Scarlet; bronze foliage; fine bedder. Pkt. 15 cts.

BELLIS perennis (ENGLISH DOUBLE DAISY). PHH. Blooms in early spring and will continue until fall if given plenty of moisture and partial shade. Favorites for low beds and edging. 6 inches tall.

925 Monstrosa Pink. Largest double pink. Pkt. 25 cts., ⅛ oz. \$1.00.

926 Monstrosa White. Largest white. Pkt. 25 cts., ⅛ oz. \$1.00.

930 Monstrosa Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 20 cts., ⅛ oz. 90 cts.

927 Giant Red. Double deep red. Pkt. 25 cts., ⅛ oz. \$1.00.

928 Longfellow. Double pink. Free blooming. Pkt. 10 cts., ⅛ oz. 75 cts.

929 Snowball. Free blooming white. Pkt. 10 cts., ⅛ oz. 75 cts.

BRACHYCOME (SWAN RIVER DAISY). AHH. Very pretty little annual daisies; pink, blue and white; free-blooming all summer.

945 Mixed Colors. 10 inches tall. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 40 cts.

BROWALLIA (AMETHYST). AHH.

Bushy, free-flowering, fine for bedding. Blooms all summer and fall. 15 to 18 inches.

950 elata, Mixed. Blue, and white. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 35 cts.

CAECEOLARIA. PT. **960.**

Choicest Mixed. Pkt. 50 cts.

CALENDULA (POT MARIGOLD).

AH. Bright flowers, easy to grow, blooming from July until frost. 15 to 18 inches tall.

970 Golden King. Golden yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.

971 Lemon Queen. Extra-fine lemon-yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.

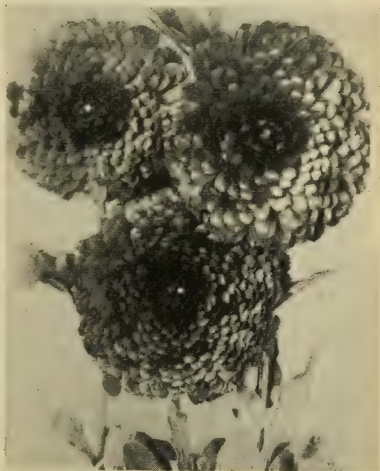
972 Meteor. Orange, striped primrose. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

973 Nankeen. Creamy apricot; brown centers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.

974 Orange King. Popular sort; bright reddish orange. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.

975 Special Forcing Orange King. Large; extra-double; specially selected for green-house culture. Pkt. 15 cts., ¼ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.75.

976 Choicest Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.



Orange King Calendulas

CALLIOPSIS (BRIGHT EYES). AH. Showy flowers of the easiest culture, thriving in any sunny spot and blooming all summer.

985 Crimson King. Dwarf, deep garnet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

986 Golden Ray. Dwarf, bright yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

987 Tiger Star. Reddish brown, striped with yellow; dwarf. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

988 Crown of Gold. Pure yellow; 2 to 3 feet tall and extra-fine for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

989 Golden Wave (drummondii). Medium height; golden yellow with brown eye; very showy. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

990 Tall Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

CAMPANULA. A group of very beautiful biennials and perennials with bell-shaped flowers, blooming from June to August.

Canterbury Bells (medium). BH. The best-known variety. Tall, stately plants, covered with large bell-shaped flowers.

1000 Single Light Blue. **1002 Single White.**

1001 Single Pink. **1003 Single Mixed.**

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

1004 Double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Cup and Saucer Bells (calycanthema). BH. The popular name well describes the shape of the flowers; otherwise like the preceding.

1010 Blue. **1011 Pink.** **1012 White.** **1013 Mixed.**

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Hare Bell (carpatica). PH. Beautiful little border plants, 9 to 12 inches high, covered with dainty bells.

1020 Blue. **1021 White.** Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

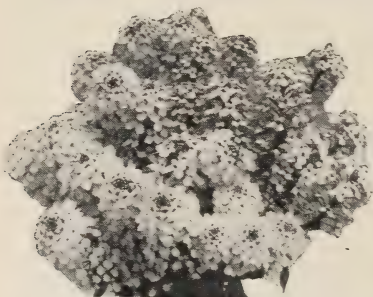
Peach Bells (persicifolia). PH. Very attractive plants, 2 to 3 feet high; flowers large and cup-shaped.

1025 Blue. **1026 White.** Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.

Chimney Bellflower (pyramidalis). PH. Very impressive plants, 5 to 6 feet tall, with large flowers. Requires rich soil.

1030 Blue. **1031 White.** Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

CANARY BIRD VINE. AHH. Attractive slender climber with curiously shaped bright yellow flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.



White Empress Candytuft

CANDYTUFT

(*Iberis*.) Fine low-growing annuals and perennials with dainty flowers in larger clusters; ideal for narrow beds and borders.

ANNUAL VARIETIES. AH. Bloom from spring to fall. Water freely.

1047 Giant Empress, or Hyacinth-Flowered. Giant trusses of pure white flowers. One foot tall. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 60 cts.

1046 Crimson. **1048 Lavender.** **1049 Rose Cardinal.**

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

1050 Sweet-Scented. A distinct type, very dwarf, with fragrant white flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 60 cts.

1055 All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFTS. PH. Bloom in spring and early summer.

1540 Gibraltarica. Lilac-pink. 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

1541 sempervirens. Snowy white; early. 6 inches. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.

CANNA. PT. **1060.** Choice Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

(For Canna bulbs, see page 71.)

CARDINAL CLIMBER. AHH. **1065.** One of the brightest and most attractive annual vines; slender and branching, with fern-like foliage and brilliant star-shaped red flowers all summer. Soak the seed in warm water for several hours before sowing. Pkt. 15 cts.

CARNATION. PHH. Garden forms of the well-known florist's flower. Seed started indoors in March produces plants that will bloom early the first summer and continue until frost. Plants protected over winter will bloom the following year. Brightly colored and very fragrant. The following half-dwarf sorts grow about 1 foot high.

1070 Crimson. **1071 Striped.** **1072 White.** **1073 Yellow.**

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

1077 Half-Dwarf Choicest Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

1085 Giant Marguerites Mixed. Fine for cutting. 15 inches tall. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

1090 Chabaud's Everblooming Mixed. Pkt. 25 cts.

CELOSIA. AHH. Showy annuals with handsome foliage and gorgeously colored flower-heads. For the largest and finest flowers, start the seed indoors in March.

COCKSCOMBS (cristata). Curiously shaped flower-heads resembling a rooster's comb. 10 inches high.

1100 Empress. Large, rich crimson. Pkt. 15 cts.

1101 Golden Queen. Golden yellow. Pkt. 15 cts.

1102 Queen of the Dwarfs. Dark rose; 6 to 8 inches. Pkt. 15 cts.

1103 Dwarf Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

MAGNIFICENT PLUMED. 2 feet tall with large, pyramidal, feathered or plumed heads.

1105 Crimson.

1106 Golden Yellow.

1107 Scarlet.

1108 Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER. Heads large and globular. 2 feet tall.

1112 Bright Crimson. Brilliant. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.



Crimson Chinese Woolflower

CENTAUREA

A group of popular and easily grown annuals and perennials.

CYANUS (CORNFLOWER OR BACHELOR'S BUTTON). AH. Well known flowers, blooming freely all summer. 15 to 18 inches tall.

1120 Single Blue. **1121 Single Mixed.**

Each: Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.

1122 Double Blue. **1123 Double Mixed.**

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

IMPERIALIS (ROYAL SWEET SULTAN). AH. Large flowers, sweet-scented, fine for cutting. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet tall.

1130 Lavender. **1132 Purple.** **1134 White.**

1131 Lilac. **1133 Rose.** **1137 Mixed.**

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

OTHER CHOICE FLOWERING VARIETIES.

1140 americana (BASKETFLOWER). AH. Rosy lilac flowers of giant size; 4 to 5 feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.

1141 montana (MOUNTAIN BLUE). PH. A hardy cornflower with large deep blue flowers. Pkt. 15 cts.

1142 suaveolens (YELLOW SWEET SULTAN). AH. Tall; creamy yellow; honey-scented. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

FOLIAGE CENTAUREAS. PHH. These are the popular "Dusty Millers"; fine for borders and edging; low growing; silvery white foliage.

1145 candidissima. Finely cut leaves. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

1145 gymnocarpa. Velvety leaves. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

CERASTIUM 1150 tomentosum (SNOW-IN-SUMMER). PH. Foliage plant. Pkt. 15 cts.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. All varieties of this popular family are nice for cutting and some are excellent garden subjects.

ANNUAL VARIETIES (PAINTED DAISIES). AH. Big, brilliantly colored, daisy-like flowers in summer. 2 feet tall.

1155 Burridgeanum. White, banded crimson. Pkt. 10 cts.

1156 Inodorum plenissimum. Double white. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

1157 Evening Star. Large single golden yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.

1158 Morning Star. Primrose with dark center. Pkt. 10 cts.

1159 Northern Star. White with attractive light yellow zone around a purple center. Pkt. 10 cts.

1163 Single Mixed. Many colors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.

1164 Double Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES. Various attractive forms.

1170 frutescens (FLORIST'S MARGUERITE). PT. Free-blooming, with pale yellow, daisy-like flowers. Blooms during winter in the greenhouse. May be set outdoors in summer. Pkt. 15 cts.

1171 Japanese Double Mixed. PT. Large flowers. Pkt. 30 cts.

1172 Shasta Daisy, Alaska. PH. One of the largest and finest strains of the big white Shasta Daisy. Pkt. 25 cts.

CINERARIA. PT. Gorgeous greenhouse and house plants.

1175 Large-Flowered Dwarf Mixed. Extra-fancy. Pkt. 50 cts.

1176 Large-Flowered Medium Tall Mixed. Pkt. 50 cts.

1177 Matador. Large, brilliant crimson. Pkt. 50 cts.

1178 Stellata. Narrow petals; star form. Pkt. 50 cts.

1179 Maritima. PHH. Silvery gray foliage. Pkt. 10 cts.

CLARKIA. AH. Easily grown; bushy, free-flowering from July to frost. Nice for cutting and pretty in beds. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall.

1185 Brilliant (CRIMSON). **1187 Scarlet Queen.**

1186 Salmon Queen. **1188 White Prince.**

1191 Double and Single Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

CLEOME 1195 Giant Spider Plant. AH. Showy for borders, blooming all summer. Rose-colored flowers with long "spidery" stamens. 4 feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.



Golden Yellow Coreopsis

COBAEA 1196 scandens (CATHEDRAL BELLS). PT.

A vigorous climber, usually grown outdoors as an annual, since it flowers the first summer from seed started indoors in March or in the open ground in May. Climbs 20 feet; flowers large, bell-shaped, purplish blue. Plant the seed edgewise and cover lightly. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

COLEUS 1198 Choice Hybrids Mixed. PT. Fine bedding plants, grown for their brilliantly variegated foliage. Start indoors in March. Pkt. 25 cts.

COREOPSIS 1200 lanceolata. PH. Splendid for cutting; bright golden yellow; blooms all summer. 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.



COSMOS

AHH. Everyone knows this lovely, fall-blooming flower. The tall slender plants produce quantities of fine flowers for cutting.

LARGE EARLY-FLOWERING CLASS. Commence to bloom in July. 5 feet.

1205 Crimson. 1206 Pink. 1207 White. 1208 Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

LATE-FLOWERING GIANT COSMOS. Bloom in fall and bear the largest flowers, often over 4 inches across. 6 to 7 feet tall.

1215 Giant Crimson. 1217 Lady Lenox White.

1216 Lady Lenox Pink. 1220 Late Giants Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

NEW DOUBLE-CRESTED COSMOS. A rare and beautiful new type; double, with an outer row of large guard petals. Mid season; 5 feet.

1225 Crimson. 1226 Pink. 1227 White. 1228 Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.

HARDY COSMOS 1229 Klondyke. PH. A distinct, bushy, perennial form with golden yellow flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

CYCLAMEN. PT. Beautiful flowers, suggesting butterflies. One of the most popular greenhouse pot-plants. The finest giant strains.

1232 Blood Red. 1234 Salmon 1236 White, Red Eye.

1233 Rose. 1235 All White 1237 Lilac.

Each: Pkt. 50 cts., 100 seeds \$3.00.

1231 Giant Mixed. Pkt. 40 cts., 100 seeds \$2.50.

DAHLIA. PHH. Growing Dahlias from seed is an interesting study, for no two plants bloom alike in color.

1255 Double Cactus Type. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

1256 Double Show Type. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.

1257 Peony-flowered Type. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

1258 Single Choicest Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

(FOR DAHLIA ROOTS SEE PAGES 66 AND 67.)

CYPRESS VINE. AHH. 1250. A beautiful slender climber with little, scarlet or white, star-shaped flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.



Tall Delphiniums

DAISY—See *Arctotis*, *Bellis*, *Brachycome*, *Chrysanthemum* and *Dimorphotheca*.

DATURA 1265 Cornucopia. AH. Large plants with many big, lavender and white, trumpet-shaped flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

DELPHINIUM (HARDY LARKSPUR). PH. Handsome, stately old-fashioned perennials, popular for their lovely shades of blue. If started very early indoors they will bloom the first summer.

1270 Belladonna. Turquoise blue; extra-fine; 5 feet tall. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

1276 BELLAMOSUM. Dark blue with white eye. 5 feet. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

1271 Chinese Blue. Free-blooming; 3 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

1272 Chinese White. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

1273 Formosum. Deep blue with white eye. 4 feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

1274 Gold Medal Hybrids. Tall spikes of large flowers in fine shades of blue. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

1275 Double-flowered Hybrids. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

DIANTHUS

(GARDEN PINKS) Attractive, easily grown flowers. The Japanese varieties bloom freely the first season from seed sown in late April.

SINGLE JAPANESE PINKS (heddewigi). BHH or AH. 10 inches tall.

1286 Crimson Belle. Large, deep crimson flowers.

1287 Eastern Queen. Marbled rose and white.

1288 Salmon Queen. Light salmon; fringed petals.

1289 The Bride. White with purple center.

Each of the above: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

1290 Choice Single Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

1291 Finest Fringed Mixed (*laciniatus*). Large flowers with fringed petals; many colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

DOUBLE JAPANESE PINKS. AH. Double forms of the preceding.

1300 Fireball. Dwarf, bright red, fringed.

1301 Mourning Cloak. Reddish mahogany, with white margin.

1302 Snowball. Dwarf, pure white, fringed.

Each of the above: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

1303 Chinensis Mixed. Profuse. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

1304 Diadematus Mixed. Large fringed flowers of various colors, all with distinct white edges. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

1305 Japanese Double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

1306 Fringed Double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

HARDY GARDEN PINKS (Dianthus plumarius). PH. Old favorites for permanent beds and borders. Dainty, sweet-scented flowers.

1310 Single Mixed. Fringed petals; white or light pink with dark eye; clove-scented. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

1311 Double Mixed. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

1312 Everblooming (*semperflorens*). Extra-fine single and semi-double flowers, produced for a long season. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

DIDISCUS 1330 caerulea (BLUE LACEFLOWER). AHH. Dainty lavender-blue; splendid for cutting. 2 feet tall. Pkt. 15 cts.

A Border Planting of Foxgloves (*Digitalis*)

DIGITALIS (FOXGLOVE). BH. Stately plants, producing long spikes of nodding bell-shaped blossoms in June. They are ideal for the shrubbery border as they thrive in partial shade as well as full sun. Once established they usually seed themselves. The Gloxinia varieties have large flowers with gloxinia-like markings. 4 feet.

1320 Gloxinia Pink.

1322 Gloxinia White.

1321 Gloxinia Purple.

1323 Gloxinia Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

1324 Yellow Foxglove (GRANDIFLORA). Creamy yellow, spotted with brown in the throat. Rare. 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

1325 Iver's Spotted. A special giant strain; various colors, attractively spotted. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

1329 Double Giant Foxglove (MONSTROSA). Large spikes with the top flowers united in one mammoth double bell. Pkt. 15 cts.

DIMORPHOTHECA (AFRICAN ORANGE DAISY). AH. Bushy plants, growing 8 inches high, covered all summer long with large daisy-like flowers. They make bright beds and grow well under all conditions.

1335 aurantiaca. Golden-orange. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

1336 aurantiaca Hybrids. New shades, including cream, yellow, deep orange, etc. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

DOLICHOS (HYACINTH BEAN). AHH. Vigorous twining vines with handsome foliage and sprays of flowers followed by showy pods.

1340 Darkness. Lavender flowers; purple leaves and pods.

1341 Daylight. Light green foliage; white flowers.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts.

1342 Tall Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

DRACAENA **1345 Cordyline indivisa.** PT. Ornamental tropical plants for the conservatory. Pkt. 15 cts.

ECHINOPS **1347 ritro** (GLOBETHISTLE). PH. Big plants, 4 to 6 feet tall, for background plantings; large steel-blue flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

EDELWEISS. PH. **1349.** Low-growing plants for the rock garden. Star-shaped, grayish white flowers. Pkt. 20 cts.

ERYNGIUM **1351 amethystinum** (SEAHOLLY). PH. Ornamental plants, 2 to 3 feet high; flowers blue, thistle-like. Pkt. 15 cts.



Bright Eschscholtzias

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(CALIFORNIA POPPY.) AH. Bushy plants with finely cut foliage and large poppy-like flowers all summer. 8 to 12 inches.

1355 Alba. Pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.

1356 California. Pale yellow flowers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.

1357 Carmine King. Large carmine-rose. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

1358 Canaliculata rosea. Soft pink; fluted petals. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts.

1359 Golden West. Glowing yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.

1360 Mandarin. Inside orange; outside scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts.

1361 Rose Cardinal. Creamy rose. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.

1362 Vesuvius. Coppery red. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

1367 Special Single Mixed. Large-flowering sorts, rich in color. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

1368 Double and Semi-double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

EUPHORBIA. AH. Plants with showy vari-colored foliage; easy to grow in any sunny spot. 2 to 3 feet tall.

1375 heterophylla (ANNUAL POINSETTIA). Scarlet, green. Pkt. 15 cts.

1376 marginata (SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN). Leaves broadly edged and marked with white. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

EVERLASTINGS. AH. A group of flowers which, when dried, retain their natural form and colors indefinitely and are highly prized for winter decorations. Cut them when the buds are half open and hang by the stems, head down, in a shady place until dry.

1380 Acroclinium (ROSE EVERLASTING). Pretty, bright rose. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

1381 Ammobium (WINGED EVERLASTING). Dainty white. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

1382 Gomphrena (GLOBE AMARANTH). Clover-like flower heads; pink, purple, white and bronzy yellow, mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Helichrysum (STRAWFLOWER). The most popular of the Everlastings. Flowers of good size, brightly colored.

1384 Crimson. **1385 Fireball.**

1386 Gold ball. **1387 Rose.**

1388 Silverball. **1389 Violet.**

1390 All Colors Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

1391 Rhodanthe. Small pink, white and red flowers, mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

1392 Xeranthemum (IMMORTELLE). Graceful little flowers.



Helichrysum or Straw Flowers

Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

FEVERFEW—See *Matricaria*.

FORGET-ME-NOT—See *Myosotis*.

FOUR O'CLOCKS (*MIRABILIS*). AH. 1654. Tall Mixed. Thrifty showy plants, blooming all summer. The sweet-scented flowers open in late afternoon. Many colors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

FOXGLOVE—See *Digitalis*.

GAILLARDIA

(BLANKET FLOWER.) Showy flowers, mostly in shades of red and yellow; easy to grow, blooming freely all summer. 1 to 2 feet.

ANNUAL VARIETIES. AH.

1400 amblyodon.

Large, single, maroon-red flowers. Pkt.

10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

1401 The Bride.

Double creamy white.

Pkt. 10 cts.

1402 Picta Single

Mixed. Flowers of

various colors, with

zones or tips of dis-

tinct shades. Pkt.

5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

1403 Lorenziana

Double Mixed. Fine

double flowers of the

picta type. Pkt. 10

cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

PERENNIAL GAILLARDIAS (*grandiflora*). PH.

Fine for borders and

large beds. Bloom the

first season, if started

in February.

1408 compacta. Bushy growth; large single, scarlet flowers, margined yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

1409 Coppery Red. Very large and brilliant. Pkt. 20 cts.

1412 Mixed Hybrids. Gorgeous colors. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

GERANIUM **1416 zonale, mixed.** PT. Pkt. 15 cts.

GERBERA **1415 jamesoni Hybrids.** (TRANSVAAL DAISY). PT. Tall, bushy plants with large, narrow-petaled, daisy-like flowers in all shades of red, with some whites and yellows. Pkt. 25 cts.

GEUM. PH. Border perennials, 2 feet high; large brilliant flowers.

1417 Double Crimson. Deepest blood-red. Pkt. 10 cts.

1418 Mrs. Bradshaw. Orange-scarlet; semi-double. Pkt. 15 cts.

GLOXINIA. PT. **1420. Large-Flowered Hybrids.** Pkt. 50 cts.

GODETIA. AH. Bushy free-blooming annuals with brilliant flowers; thrive in poor soil 12 to 15 inches tall.

1425 Duchess of Albany. Satiny white. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

1426 Gloriosa. Large blood-red. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

1427 Rosamond. Glowing pink. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

1428 Choice Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL VARIETIES. AHH. Vigorous climbing or trailing plants with heavy foliage and interesting fruits.

1430 African Pipe. **1332 Dish Cloth.** **1434 Hercules Club.**

1431 Dipper. **1433 Egg-Shaped.** **1435 Apple-Shaped.**

1439 Many Varieties Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.

GREVILLEA **1456 robusta** (SILKOAK). PT. Easily grown pot plants with handsome foliage. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.



Single Perennial Gaillardias

GRASSES, (ORNAMENTAL VARIETIES). Mostly tall-growing grasses with variously colored foliage, and pretty flower or seed heads. When cut and dried, they are very nice for winter decorations.

ANNUAL VARIETIES. AH. Of the easiest culture.

1440 Agrostis nebulosa (CLOUD GRASS). Fine misty sprays.

1441 Briza maxima (BIG QUAKING GRASS). Seedheads like rattles.

1442 Coix lacryma-jobi (JOB'S TEARS). Bead-like seeds.

1443 Pennisetum villosum (Longistylum) (FEATHERTOP). White plumes.

1444 Pennisetum ruppeli (FOUNTAIN GRASS). Purple plumes.

1448 Zea mays japonica (RAINBOW CORN). Gorgeously striped.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES. PH. Big, impressive plants.

1450 Erianthus ravenna (RAVENNA GRASS). PT. Silvery plumes.

1451 Eulalia zebrina (ZEBRA GRASS). Conspicuously striped leaves.

1452 Gynerium argenteum (PAMPAS GRASS). Grows 8 feet high.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts.

GYPSOPHILA (BABY'S BREATH). Graceful plants with small flowers and misty foliage, nice for "background" in bouquets.

1460 elegans, Large-flowered White. AH. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts.

1461 elegans, Rose. AH. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts.

1462 muralis (CUSHION G.) AH. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

1463 paniculata. PH. Pure white. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

1464 paniculata, Double. PH. Very fine. Pkt. 25 cts.

HELENIUM (SNEEZEWORD). PH. Tall bushy plants covered with large, bright, daisy-like flowers in summer and fall.

1470 autumnale superbum. Golden yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.

1471 Riverton Gem. Orange; black center. Pkt. 15 cts.

HELIANTHUS

(SUNFLOWERS). The ornamental varieties of Sunflower are excellent for background and screen plantings, and the miniature-flowered types make showy cut-flowers. Easy to grow.

TALL LARGE-FLOWERED SORTS. AH. For bright mass effects.

1475 Double Chrysanthemum-Flowered. Giant, golden yellow, double flowers; 6 feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 60 cts.

1476 Globe Sunflower. Bright yellow, almost globe-shaped flowers; 6 feet tall; very free-blooming. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

1477 Dwarf Double. 4 feet tall. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

1478 Red Sunflower. Various shades of red, maroon, mahogany, etc., large flowers; 6 feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 60 cts.

SMALL-FLOWERED SORTS. AH. Free-blooming; 3 to 4 feet tall.

1485 Miniature. Single bright orange. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

1486 Orion. Long, twisted, yellow petals. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

1487 Stella. Deep golden yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

PERENNIAL SUNFLOWERS. PH. **1488. Choicest Mixed.** For showy backgrounds. 4 to 6 feet tall. Pkt. 15 cts.

HELICHRYSUM—See Everlastings.

HELIOTROPE. PT. Prized for their delightful fragrance. Bloom the first season from seed started early indoors.

1495 King of the Blacks. Very dark violet; dwarf. Pkt. 15 cts.

1496 Giant Hybrids. Shades of blue and white. Pkt. 15 cts.

HESPERIS (SWEET ROCKET) **1498 matronalis, Mixed.** PH. Violet and white; old favorites, easy to grow. Pkts. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

HIBISCUS (ROSEMALLOW). PH. Spreading plants, 4 feet tall, with flowers often 6 inches across, like immense single hollyhocks.

1530 Crimson Eye. Large flowers, white with crimson center. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

1531 Golden Bowl. Creamy yellow; maroon eye. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

1532 moscheutos. Rosy pink. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

1533 New Giant Hybrids. White, pink, carmine, crimson—some with distinct "eyes." Extra-large, Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

HOLLYHOCKS

BH. For tall backgrounds and hedges and for filling in the odd corners the Hollyhocks surpass all hardy flowers. Seed sown in early summer will produce blooming plants the following season. Once established they often seed themselves from year to year.

GIANT SINGLE VARIETIES. 6 to 7 feet tall.

1505 Maroon. 1507 Rose. 1509 White.
1506 Pink. 1508 Salmon. 1513 Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

IMPROVED DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS. Superb strains.

1515 Maroon. 1517 Rose. 1519 White.
1516 Pink. 1518 Salmon. 1523 Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.

1525 Allegheny Mixed. Large, semi-double flowers, with beautifully fringed petals. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

1526 "Annual" Everblooming Mixed. A true perennial form which, however, blooms the first season from spring-sown seed. Double flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

HUMULUS 1537 japonicus (JAPANESE HOP). AHH. Neat, quick-growing vine. Will climb 30 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

HUNNEMANNIA 1538 fumariaefolia (GOLDENCUP). AH. The Giant Yellow Tulip Poppy. Bushy plants, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, with large, golden yellow flowers, July to frost. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

IMPATIENS. PT. Continuous blooming pot-plants.

1543 Holsti Hybrids. Many bright colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

1544 Sultani Hybrids. Larger than the preceding. Pkt. 25 cts.

IPOMOEA—See Cardinal Climber, Cypress Vine, Moonflower and Morning Glory.

IVY—See Ampelopsis and Linaria.

KOCHIA 1546 tricophylla (BURNING BUSH). AHH. Annual hedge plants, 2 feet tall; bright green, changing to blood-red in fall. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

KUDZU VINE (Pueraria). PH. 1548. An extremely vigorous climber that has been known to climb 60 feet in a single season. Large, dark green leaves and lavender pea-shaped blossoms. Dies down to the ground each winter. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

LANTANA 1560 Finest Mixed. PHH. Quick-growing shrubby plants with bright verberna-like flower clusters. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

LARKSPUR

AH. Easily and quickly grown in any garden. The graceful spikes are nice for cutting. The following Double Stock-flowered varieties grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall.

1551 Dark Blue.

1552 Lilac.

1553 Newport Pink.

1554 Shell-Pink.

1555 White.

1558 Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR—See Delphinium.



Double Stock-Flowered Larkspurs

LATHYRUS 1561 latifolius, Mixed (PERENNIAL PEA). PH. Trailing or climbing; good on stone walls and low fences. Like Sweet Peas but without odor; red, pink and white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 60 cts.

LAVENDER. PH. **1562.** The familiar sweet-scented herb. Pkt. 10 cts.

LAVATERA (ANNUAL MALLOW). AHH. Shrubby plants, growing about 2 feet tall and blooming all summer. Large single flowers.

1564 Giant Rose.

1565 Giant White.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

LEPTOSYNE. AH. Blooms five weeks after sowing; resembles Coreopsis.

1567 maritima. Lemon-yellow flowers. Pkt. 15 cts.

1568 stillmani. Bright orange-yellow. Pkt. 15 cts.

LINARIA 1570 cymbalaria (KENILWORTH IVY). PHH. Very graceful trailing plants, fine for porch boxes. Small ivy-like leaves and dainty lavender, pink or white flowers. Pkt. 15 cts.

LINUM 1572 grandiflorum rubrum (CRIMSON FLAX). AH. Very pretty dwarf plants with bright red flowers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

LOBELIA. AHH. Attractive little plants for edging in the garden, porch-boxes and hanging baskets; very free-flowering. Start the seed early indoors, and give them rich soil.

1575 Crystal Palace compacta. Azure-blue with white eye; compact and bushy. Pkt. 15 cts.

1576 Emperor William. Dark blue; compact. Pkt. 15 cts.

1577 Gracilis. Trailing; light blue. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

1578 Speciosa. Trailing; dark blue, white eye. Pkt. 15 cts.

1579 White Gem. Dwarf, compact; pure white. Pkt. 15 cts.

1582 All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.

LOBELIA 1583 cardinalis (CARDINAL FLOWER). PH. Tall plants with flaming red flowers. Prefers moist spots. Pkt. 15 cts.

LUNARIA 1586 annua (HONESTY). BH. Its round, flat, silvery transparent seed-pods make interesting decorations. Pkt. 15 cts.

LUPINUS (LUPINES, OR SUN DIALS). Fine flowers, suitable for both border decoration and cutting. They thrive best on a well-drained limestone soil, but will give satisfactory results under any ordinary conditions and do not object to some shade. The plants are large, producing many tall spikes thickly set with pea-like blossoms.



A Bed of Perennial Lupines

HARTWEGI TYPE.

AH. Bloom all summer. 2 feet.

1588 Dark Blue.

1589 Light Blue.

1590 Rose.

1591 White.

1594 Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

POLYPHYLLUS TYPE.

PH. May and June. 3 feet tall.

1596 Blue.

1597 White.

1598 Mixed. Each: Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

1599 Bright Rose. Extra fine. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.

LYCHNIS. PH. Brilliant border perennials; easy to grow.

1605 chalcedonica (MALTESE CROSS). Heads of fiery scarlet flowers, shaped like a Maltese Cross, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

1606 haageana. Dwarf plants with very large flowers; shades of red and pink. Pkt. 15 cts.

1607 viscaria splendens. Bright rose-pink; 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

LYTHRUM (LOOSESTRIPE) **1609 roseum superbum.** PH. Long spikes of bright rose, in late summer; prefers moist spots; 4 to 5 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

MARIGOLDS

Tagetes. AH. Blooming freely from July until frost and thriving in any sunny spot, the Marigolds make very showy beds.

DOUBLE AFRICAN MARIGOLDS. Large, globular flowers.

1614 Eldorado. Orange-yellow; 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

1615 Lemon Queen. Extra-large, clear lemon-yellow; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

1616 Orange Prince. A companion to Lemon Queen. Bright orange. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.



Tall African Marigolds



Dwarf French Marigolds

1630 Dwarf Double Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

SINGLE FRENCH DWARF MARIGOLDS.

1632 Legion of Honor. Yellow, spotted brown. Very bright. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

1633 Dwarf Single Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

MATRICARIA (FEVERFEW). **1635 Double White.** PHH. Small creamy white flowers; blooms the first season from seed and is usually treated as an annual. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

MATTHIOLA 1636 bicornis (EVENING SCENTED STOCK). AH. Grown for its charming fragrance. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

MAURANDIA 1637 MIXED. PT. A graceful, slender climber with blue, mauve or white flowers; nice for vases. Pkt. 10 cts.

MIGNONETTE. AH. Always a favorite for its distinctive fragrance. Prefers a dry, sunny spot.

1641 Defiance. Large, grayish flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

1642 Golden Queen. Yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

1643 Goliath. Giant deep red. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

1644 Machet. Reddish tinted. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

1645 Old-Fashioned Sweet Scented. Small flowers but very fragrant. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

1646 White Pearl. Very tall, pure white. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

- MESEMBRYANTHEMUM 1639 crystallinum** (ICEPLANT). AHH. An interesting plant with a transparent coating which looks like ice on stems and leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
- MIMOSA 1650 pudica** (SENSITIVE PLANT). AHH. Interesting plant with leaves that close and droop when touched. Pkt. 10 cts.
- MIMULUS 1651 moschatus** (MUSKPLANT). PHH. Small yellow flowers and fragrant leaves; nice for hanging baskets. Pkt. 15 cts.
- MIRABILIS 1654.** See Four O'clocks.
- MOMORDICA.** AHH. Vines with ornamental fruits.
- 1661 balsamina** (BALSAM APPLE). Round yellow fruits; climbs 10 feet or more. Pkt. 10 cts.
- 1662 charantia** (BALSAM PEAR). Pear-shaped fruits. Pkt. 10 cts.
- MOONFLOWERS.** AT. Vigorous climbers with immense, flat, round blossoms which open in early evening and close the following morning. The seed is delicate and should be started indoors, first soaking it in water for several hours. Transplant outdoors late in May.
- 1656 Black-seeded White.** Pure white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.
- 1657 White-seeded White.** Larger but more tender. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.
- 1659 Heavenly Blue.** Lovely clear blue; fine in pots. Pkt. 15 cts.
- MORNING GLORIES.** AHH. Familiar free-blooming climbers with luxuriant foliage and bright trumpet-shaped flowers. Easily grown.
- 1665 Imperial Japanese Mixed.** A very large-flowered strain; many beautiful and unusual colors. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts.
- 1666 Tall Common Mixed.** Many bright colors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.
- 1667 Dwarf Mixed.** For beds and rock gardens. 1 foot tall. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.
- 1668 Brazilian.** Tall growing, with deep rose-pink flowers. Very free-blooming. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.
- MUSA 1672 ensete** (ABYSSINIAN BANANA). PT. Handsome conservatory plant. Pkt. 25 cts.
- MYOSOTIS** (FORGET-ME-NOTS). Charming massed in beds or in wild gardens. They prefer moist shady spots. All will bloom the first season if started early indoors.
- 1674 alpestris, Royal Blue.** PH. Deep blue flowers; grows 9 inches high; best treated as an annual. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.
- 1675 dissitiflora.** BH. Flowers very large, rich blue. Pkt. 25 cts.
- 1676 palustris semperflorens.** PH. Dwarf, compact, blooming all summer. The most popular type. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.
- 1677 Ruth Fischer.** PHH. Large, azure blue; a favorite for growing in pots. Pkt. 25 cts.
- 1678 Victoria.** PH. Fine free-blooming sort; flowers very quickly from spring sowings. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.
- 1685 Choice Mixed.** PH. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.
- NEMESIA 1750** (LARGE-FLOWERED MIXED). AHH. Somewhat resemble miniature Snapdragons. Bright colors. 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.
- NEMOPHILA 1751 Mixed** (BABY-BLUE-EYES). AH. Cup-shaped flowers, white and shades of blue; all summer; 1 foot tall. Pkt. 10 cts.
- NICOTIANA** (SWEET-SCENTED TOBACCO). AHH. Fine border plants, 2 to 3 feet tall, with clusters of long, trumpet-shaped flowers all summer.
- 1753 affinis.** Flowers pure white. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
- 1754 affinis Hybrids.** Shades of pink and red. Pkt. 10 cts.
- 1755 sanderae Hybrids.** Not so tall as affinis but larger flowered. Many shades of red and lavender. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.
- 1756 sylvestris.** Large white flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
- NIGELLA** (LOVE-IN-A-MIST). AH. Erect, thrifty plants with pretty flowers, surrounded by feathery foliage. 15 inches tall.
- 1760 damascena, Mixed.** Blue and white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.
- 1761 Miss Jekyll.** Large, double, deep blue flowers; excellent for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

NASTURTIIUMS

AH. The Nasturtiums are probably the most widely planted of all annual flowers, for they will grow on even the poorest soil, blooming profusely all summer, making a fine display in beds and furnishing quantities of splendid cut flowers. Sow the seed in April or May, scattering it thinly in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

DWARF OR BEDDING VARIETIES. Compact, rounded bushes about 1 foot high; fine for beds and edging, flowering very freely.

1685 C h a m e l e o n . Flowers of several shades on each plant.

1686 Crystal Palace Gem. Pale yellow, crimson blotched.

1687 Empress of India. Deep scarlet; very dark leaves.

1688 Golden King. Bright golden-yellow; dark foliage.

1689 King of Tom Thumbs. Bright red; dark leaves.

1690 King Theodore. Darkest crimson-maroon.

1691 Pearl. Pale creamy yellow.

1692 Vesuvius. Beautiful salmon-rose.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 oz. 60 cts.

1700 Choicest Dwarf Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 4 oz. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25.

TALL OR CLIMBING NASTURTIIUMS. Will trail on the ground or climb on fences, low trellises, etc., climbing 8 to 10 feet. Large flowers.

1710 Chameleon. Various shades on the same plant.

1711 King Theodore. Dark crimson; dark foliage.

1712 Orange. Bright golden orange.

1713 Pearl, or Moonlight. Cream colored.

1714 Prince Henry. Light yellow, spotted scarlet.

1715 Spotted. Deep yellow; crimson blotches.

1716 Vesuvius. Salmon-rose; one of the finest.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 oz. 60 cts.

1725 Choicest Tall Mixed. Many bright colors. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 4 oz. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25.

LOBB'S CLIMBING NASTURTIIUMS. Vines more slender, and leaves and flowers a little smaller, but extremely free-flowering and brilliant.

1730 Cardinal. Bright scarlet; dark leaved.

1731 Firefly. Bright yellow, spotted scarlet.

1732 Giant of Battle. Clear sulphur yellow.

1733 Golden Queen. Rich golden orange.

1734 King of the Blacks. Velvety garnet, almost black.

1735 Princess Victoria Louise. Creamy white.

1736 Rose Queen. American Beauty Rose color.

1737 Spitfire. Flaming orange-scarlet.

1738 Ivy-leaved Mixed. Deep green, ivy-shaped leaves.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., 4 oz. 60 cts.

1745 Lobb's Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 4 oz. 50 cts., lb. \$1.25.

OENOTHERA 1763 missouriensis (OZARK SUNDROPS). PH. Large yellow flowers; 1 foot tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

OXALIS 1764 tropaeoloides. Small yellow flowers and showy brown foliage; nice for beds and pots; 6 inches tall. Pkt. 10 cts.



Gorgeous Nasturtiums

PANSIES



Giant Pansies

BHH. Cool weather and moist soil produce the largest and finest Pansies. The best time to sow is during July or August, in shaded frames in which the plants, given some protection, may be carried over winter and set out early the following spring when they will commence to bloom at once and continue all summer if supplied with plenty of water. Next best is to sow indoors or in the hotbed in February or March. Seed sown outdoors in May will give blooming plants in the fall. Space pansy plants at least a foot apart and keep them picked.

SPECIAL FINE STRAINS AND MIXTURES.

1774 B. S. & B. Co's. Finest Mixed.

Selected for size and form of bloom and richness of color, as well as vigor and free-blooming quality, this special blend of our own is absolutely without a peer. Pkt. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$3.00.

1775 Bugnot's Large Blotched. Big, round flowers distinguished by irregular blotches on the lower petals and radiating lines on the upper. Very brilliant colors. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

1776 Cassier's Giants. Large flowers; all five petals with well-defined blotches. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

1777 Masterpiece. A giant-flowered strain with distinctly waved and frilled petals. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

1778 Madame Perret. Wine shades. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

1779 Choice Mixed. An excellent mixture of exhibition strains. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

GIANT TRIMARDEAU PANSIES. A famous large-flowered French strain; sturdy in growth and excellent for bedding.

1790 Golden Gem. Rich pure yellow.

1791 King of the Blacks. Velvety coal-black.

1792 Lord Beaconsfield. Violet shading to white.

1793 Royal Purple. Rich dark purple.

1794 Snow Queen. Pure white; large and showy.

1795 Victoria. Claret red with darker shadings.

1796 White with Purple Eye. Very effective.

1797 Yellow with Dark Eye. Extra large and fine.

Each: Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 85 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.50.

1780 Trimardeau Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

TUFTED PANSIES (*Viola cornuta*). PHH. These are improved strains of the old-fashioned "Johnny Jump-Ups." The plants are bushy and free-blooming with medium-sized flowers, all summer. Thrive in partly shaded spots; require light protection over winter.

1810 Blue Perfection. Large; deep blue shades.

1811 Lutea splendens. Rich golden yellow.

1812 Butterfly (papilio). Lavender-purple.

1813 White Perfection. Fine pure white.

1814 Mixed. The above and many others.

Each: Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

PENTSTEMON (BEARD TONGUE). PH. Very showy plants, requiring a rich soil and sunny situation. 2 feet tall.

1820 Sensation. Spikes of large, gloxinia-like flowers in shades of red. Pkt. 15 cts.

1824 Mixed. Many colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

PETUNIAS

AHH. There are few flowers more desirable for beds, borders, porch boxes or hanging baskets than the Petunias. They are easy to grow, requiring only a sunny spot to thrive and bloom profusely and continuously from early summer to frost. Best results are secured by starting the seed indoors in March, but the seed may also be sown with good results in the open ground in May.

GIANT-FLOWERED SINGLE AND DOUBLE VARIETIES. The finest strains of Petunia ever grown. The seed should be started indoors.

1825 Giants of California. Produces the largest flowers of all; single; many shades, with attractive markings. Pkt. 35 cts.

1826 Large Single Fringed. Giant flowers with beautifully fringed edges. Pkt. 35 cts.

1830 Double Fringed. Fringed and ruffled double flowers; fine colors. Pkt. 50 cts.

1829 Marvelous Double. A superb strain of giant-flowered, plain-edged, double Petunias. Pkt. 75 cts.

(Note: Only a portion of the seed of Double Petunias will produce double flowers, as it can be secured only by hand-hybridizing on single flowers.)

BALCONY PETUNIAS. Vigorous, spreading or trailing plants with profuse blooms of large size. The best single Petunias for beds and boxes.

1835 Balcony Blue. Deep violet-blue—a rare and exceedingly attractive color. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.50.

1836 Balcony Rose. 1837 Balcony White.

1834 Balcony Mixed. Each: Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

BEDDING PETUNIAS. Free-flowering; compact growth.

1838 Brilliant. Carmine-pink. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

1839 Dwarf Inimitable. Very dwarf; flowers distinctly striped. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

1840 Howard's Star. Crimson-maroon with a blush white star. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60 cts.

1841 Rosy Morn. The most popular bedder. Covered with bright pink flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60 cts.

1842 Snowball. Dwarf pure white. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

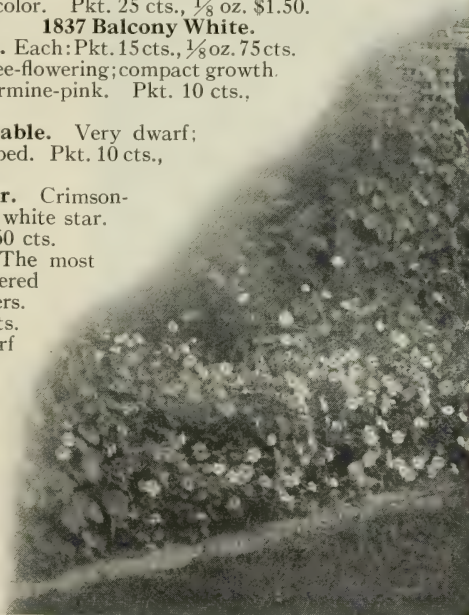
1843 Striped and Blotched Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.

1848 Choicest Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

PHYSOSTEGIA

1880 virginiana
(FALSE DRAGON-HEAD).

PH. Covered in summer with spikes of lavender-pink. 3 to 4 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.



A Border of Petunias

PHLOX

Drummondii. AHH. Easily grown bedding annuals. They are gorgeous in masses, blooming from early summer to fall, requiring a sunny location but only a moderately good soil.

LARGE-FLOWERED TALL VARIETIES (*grandiflora*). Broad trusses; plants 15 inches tall; space 6 inches apart.

1855 Blood-Red. 1857 Flesh-Pink. 1860 Violet.
1856 Crimson. 1858 Rose. 1861 White.
1859 Scarlet.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

1865 Choicest Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts., oz. \$1.50.

1871 Starred and Fringed Mixed (*cuspidata*). Petals deeply cut and fringed in various star shapes. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

DWARF CECILY PHLOX. A large-flowered type of bushy growth, 6 to 8 inches high; splendid for edging.

1870 Finest Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

PHLOX decussata. PH. The familiar hardy Phlox; 2 to 3 feet tall.

1874 Choicest Mixed. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

PLATYCODON (**BALLOON FLOWER**). PH. Big bell-shaped flowers, all summer.

1882 Large Blue. Lavender-blue. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

1883 Large White. Pure white. Pkt. 10 cts.

POLEMONIUM 1884 *caeruleum* (**JACOB'S LADDER**). PH. Ornamental foliage and deep blue and white flowers. 2 feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

POPPIES

Given a light soil and a sunny location, Poppies grow almost like weeds. The seed should be scattered thinly on the surface of a mellow seed-bed, or barely covered with fine soil.

SINGLE ANNUAL VARIETIES.

AH. The annual varieties do not transplant successfully so should be sown where they are wanted to bloom. Sowings at intervals of two weeks will provide a succession of bloom all summer.

1890 **Admiral.** Tall, large, white with scarlet band around the edge. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

1891 **American Legion.** New. Brilliant orange-scarlet. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

1892 **The Bride.** Large pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.

1893 **Dannebrog, or Danish Flag.** Scarlet marked with white in the shape of a cross. Showy. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.



Dainty Shirley Poppies

1894 **Flanders.** The small scarlet field Poppy of Europe. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.

1895 **Tulip (glaucum).** Flaming cardinal-red, cup-shaped flowers; extra-fine. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.

1896 **Shirley Mixed.** The most popular variety for bedding. Lovely shades of red, pink, salmon and white. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

1900 **Single Carnation-Flowered Mixed.** Large-flowering varieties, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

1904 **Choice Single Mixed.** All types. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

POPPIES—Continued

DOUBLE ANNUAL VARIETIES. AH. Grown like the singles.

1905 American Flag. Tall; big round flowers; white, tipped with scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.

1906 Fairy Blush. Fringed petals, white shading to rose at the tips. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.

1907 Mikado. Brilliant crimson-scarlet, shading to white in the center. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.

1908 Shirley Hybrids. Double and semi-double, with all the dainty colors of the popular Shirley type. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.

1909 White Swan. Big pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.

1914 Double Carnation-Flowered Mixed. Large flowers with fringed petals; many colors. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

1915 Double Peony-Flowered Mixed. Broad petals and large flowers, resembling Peonies. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

PERENNIAL POPPIES. PH. Very fine subjects for hardy borders. The Oriental varieties are the largest and most brilliant of the Poppy family, 3 feet tall, blooming in late May and June.

1920 Oriental, Deep Scarlet. Glorious flowers, 5 to 6 inches across; crimson-scarlet with black base. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

1921 Oriental Hybrids Mixed. Shades of red, pink, salmon, etc. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65 cts.

1926 Iceland Poppy (nudicaule). Hardy, thrifty plants, fine in rock gardens and on poor soil, blooming in early spring. Shades of yellow, orange, apricot, white, etc. 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See Eschscholtzia.

PORTULACA (SUN ROSE).

AH. Dwarf, spreading plants that bloom all summer, requiring full sun but seeming best on poor, dry soil. Flowers like little roses; red, pink, yellow and white.

1930 Single Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

1931 Double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.

PRIMULA

(PRIMROSE). **Tender Varieties.** PT. A group of very lovely pot plants for house and conservatory. Our seed is grown by foremost Primula specialists.

CHINESE PRIMROSE (*sinensis fimbriata*). Fine winter and spring-blooming pot plants. Choicest Giant Fringed strains.

1935 Blue.

1936 Pink.

1937 Red.

1938 Salmon.

Each: Pkt. 50 cts.

1939 White.

1944 Choice Mixed.

PRIMULA OBCONICA GIGANTEA. Very large, rounded flowers on stiff stems well above the foliage.

1945 Deep Red.

1946 Rose.

Each: Pkt. 25 cts.

1949 Choicest Mixed.

PRIMULA OBCONICA GRANDIFLORA. Flowers slightly smaller but borne more profusely than the Giganteas.

1950 White.

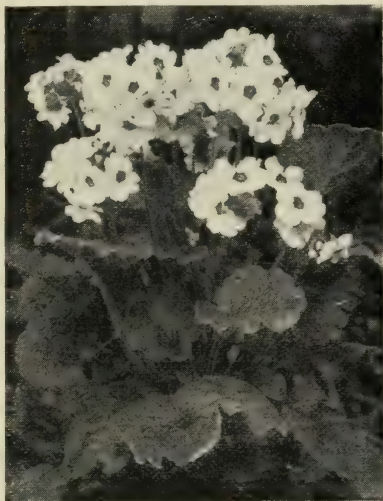
1953 Rose.

1951 Apple Blossom.

1958 Choicest Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 25 cts.

1952 Deep Red.



Primula Obconica Grandiflora

OTHER FINE POT PRIMULAS.

1960 kewensis. Bright yellow flowers. Pkt. 25 cts.

1963 malacoides (LILAC BABY PRIMROSE). Pkt. 25 cts.

1966 stellata (STAR PRIMROSE). All colors. Pkt. 50 cts.

PRIMROSES. Hardy Varieties for the Garden. PHH. Attractive for rock gardens and woody spots, preferring a cool, moist soil and requiring light protection over winter. They bloom in spring.

1968 Auriculas, Mixed. Low-growing and free-blooming. Flowers with distinct "eyes". Pkt. 25 cts.

1969 elatior, Mixed. The tall Polyanthus Primroses. Pkt. 15 cts.

1970 japonica. Many bright colors. Tall-growing. Pkt. 15 cts.

PYRETHRUM. PH. Fine hardy border Daisies.

1974 Goldenfeather (Aureum). Grown for its fern-like yellow foliage. Treated as an annual. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

1975 roseum, Single Hybrids. Large flowers in attractive shades of red and pink. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.

1976 roseum Double Hybrids. Very fine. Pkt. 25 cts.

1977 uliginosum (GIANT WHITE DAISY). Pkt. 15 cts.

RICINUS (CASTOR OIL BEAN). AHH. Impressive plants, grown for massive tropical effect.

1980 Giant Bourbon (Bourboniensis arboreus). The largest; 15 feet tall; dark green leaves. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

1981 Cambodia (Cambodgensis). Handsome foliage, bronzy green to black-purple. 6 feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

1982 Blood Red (Sanguineus). Showy red stems, leaves and fruit. 10 feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

1986 Zanzibar, Mixed. Leaves of immense size and various colors. 10 to 12 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

RUDBECKIA (CONEFLOWER). Tall, showy flowers like single Chrysanthemums, with cone-shaped centers. Free-blooming.

1990 bicolor superba. AH. Orange-yellow and black. Pkt. 10 cts.

1991 speciosa (Newmani). PH. Bright yellow with conspicuous purple cone; blooms in autumn. Pkt. 15 cts.

1992 purpurea. PH. Rosy purple; late summer. Pkt. 10 cts.

SALPIGLOSSIS (PAINTED TONGUE). AHH. Tall, slender, branching plants with trumpet-shaped flowers of rich, velvety colors. Blooms all summer.

1995 Crimson.

1998 Scarlet and Gold.

1996 Purple and Gold.

1999 White and Gold.

1997 Rose and Gold.

2004 Choice Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

SALVIA

(SCARLET SAGE) AHH. Familiar bedding annuals. Best results are secured by starting the seed indoors in February. On rich soil the plants are a blaze of color all summer.

2006 America, or Globe of Fire. Semi-dwarf rounded bushes; very uniform in shape and size; flowers brilliant scarlet. Extra-fine. Pkt. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

2007 Bonfire, or Clara Bedman. Erect, bright scarlet spikes. A favorite for large beds. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

2008 splendens. The well-known type. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

2009 Zurich. Early, free-blooming, dwarf and compact in growth. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

SALVIA. PERENNIAL BORDER VARIETIES. Sprays of lovely blue.

2015 farinacea. PHH. Flowers the first season and is usually treated as an annual. Lavender-blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

2016 patens. PT. Pure deep azure-blue, large. Pkt. 25 cts.

SANVITALIA 2020 procumbens. AH. Showy, free-blooming, bushy plants, 6 inches high; flowers bright yellow, double; all summer and fall. For beds and edging. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

SCABIOSA

(MOURNING BRIDE, OR PINCUSHIONS) Pretty flowers on long stems. Fine for cutting.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

AH. Bloom July to frost. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall.

2025 Black Purple.

2026 Crimson.

2027 Flesh Color.

2028 Lavender.

2029 Rose.

2030 White.

2035 Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts.,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES.

PH. Will bloom the first season.

2036 caucasica.

Pale blue flowers.

3 feet. Pkt. 15 cts.

2037 japonica. Lavender flowers. 2 feet.

Pkt. 10 cts.



Scabiosa—Fine for Cutting

SCHIZANTHUS (BUTTERFLY FLOWER). AH. Large, shrubby plants covered with dainty blossoms. Splendid for cutting. 2 feet tall.

2040 Wisetonensis. Many beautiful light colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

2041 Large-Flowered Hybrids. An extra-fine strain. Pkt. 15 cts.

SILENE (CATCHFLY). PH. For borders and rock gardens.

2043 orientalis. Bright rose-pink; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

2044 schafta. Rosy purple; trailing. Pkt. 15 cts.

SNAPDRAGON—See *Antirrhinum*.

SOLANUM (JERUSALEM CHERRY). AT. Ornamental pot plants with glossy green foliage and round scarlet fruits.

2045 Cleveland Cherry. Special greenhouse strain. Pkt. 15 cts.

2046 capsicastrum. The common variety. Pkt. 10 cts.

SMILAX 2047 asparagoides. PT. Greenhouse vine valued for its graceful foliage. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

STATICE 2048 sinuata (SEA LAVENDER). PH. Blooming profusely all summer and fall. Long sprays of lavender-blue flowers which may be dried for winter bouquets. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

STOCKS (GILLIFLOWER). AHH. Free-blooming plants; splendid for pot culture, and excellent outdoors if given rich moist soil. The flowers are very fragrant and highly prized for cutting. Start the seed indoors or in a hotbed in March. Plants from late sowings, potted up in the fall, will flower all winter.

LARGE-FLOWERING DWARF TEN-WEEKS CLASS. 1 foot tall. Fine for bedding and pots.

2060 Blood-Red. **2062 Canary Yellow.** **2064 Purple.**

2061 Bright Rose. **2063 Light Blue.** **2065 White.**

2070 Fine Mixed, All Colors. Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

CUT-AND-COME-AGAIN VARIETIES. The best for cutting. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

2075 Blood-Red. **2077 Dark Blue.** **2079 Rose.**

2076 Creamy Yellow. **2078 Blush Lilac.** **2080 White.**

2084 Choice Mixed, All Colors. Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60 cts.

GIANT WINTER OR NICE STOCKS. The favorite class for winter forcing; also good outdoors. 2 feet tall.

2085 Canary Yellow. **2087 Deep Blue.** **2089 Lilac.**

2086 Crimson. **2088 Flesh-Pink.** **2090 Pure White.**

2095 Choice Mixed. Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

SWEET PEAS

AH. It is not difficult to grow fine Sweet Peas even in our trying climate.

The secret of success lies in getting an early start and, by thorough soil preparation, insuring a strong deep root growth to keep the plants well supplied with water. If you want to grow the largest and finest blossoms, start as early in the spring as the soil can be worked, early in March if possible. Choose an open location and dig a trench $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet deep and a foot wide. Mix with the

soil a liberal quantity of fertilizer (sheep manure with a little bone meal is an excellent combination). Refill the trench with this mixture to within 6 inches of the top. Scatter the seeds about an inch apart on this layer and cover them with 2 inches of soil. When

the plants are 4 to 6 inches tall, gradually fill in around them until the top of the trench is reached. By this method the roots are secured a plentiful supply of food and moisture even in

Giant Spencer Sweet Peas

the driest spells. The vines may be supported with bush, strings, wire or any handy form of trellis that will allow free circulation of air. Of course, good Sweet Peas can be grown without trenching but extra attention is always well repaid with larger flowers, more of them, and a longer blooming season. Keep the flowers picked and the vines will bear longer.

We offer only the best of the Spencer or Orchid-Flowered type of Sweet Peas, this type being far superior to the older Grandifloras.

SUMMER-FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS. These are the standard Giant Spencer or Orchid-Flowered Sweet Peas, commencing to bloom in May from seed sown in March. The vines are tall and vigorous, blooming for a long season. The flowers are large, often 2 inches across, with attractively waved petals.

2100 Apple Blossom. Standard cream, flushed pink; wings rose.

2101 Barbara. Beautiful salmon; splendid for cutting.

2102 Blanche Ferry. Wings are white; standard rose-pink.

2103 Constance Hinton. A large, reliable white.

2104 Countess Spencer. Delicate rose-pink, deeper at the edges.

2105 Dobbie's Cream. Perfectly formed, clear, deep cream.

2106 Edith Taylor. Salmon-rose, suffused with orange.

SUMMER-FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS—(Continued).

- 2107 Fiery Cross.** Cerise-red, overlaid with orange-scarlet.
2108 Florence Nightingale. Rich lavender with a pink suffusion.
2109 George Herbert. Very large, rosy-carmine flowers.
2110 Helen Pierce. White, striped with blue.
2111 Hercules. Magnificent deep rose-pink, beautifully waved.
2112 Illuminator. Bright rosy salmon, suffused orange.
2113 King Edward. Deep crimson-scarlet. Large flowers.
2114 King White. Pure white; flowers of large size.
2115 Lady Evelyn Eyre. Blush pink, lightly suffused salmon.
2116 Margaret Atlee. Glowing pink on cream ground.
2117 R. F. Felton. Large flowers; soft shade of orchid lavender.
2118 Robert Sydenham. Rich, bright orange.
2119 Rosabelle. Deep rose with white blotch at base.
2120 Royal Purple. Rich, rosy purple.
2121 The President. Brilliant orange-scarlet. Giant size.
2122 Warrior. Reddish maroon, flushed with bronze.
2123 Wedgwood. Beautiful shade of light blue.
 Each: Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.
2130 Choice Mixture. An endless variety of lovely colors.
 Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.00.

EARLY OR WINTER-FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS.

A recently developed class which is specially adapted for forcing in the greenhouse during winter and early spring. May also be sown outdoors in spring, and will bloom 2 to 3 weeks earlier than the standard summer sorts. The flowers are of true Spencer size and form.

- 2140 Aviator.** Large-flowered, deep red.
2141 Blue Bird. Pleasing shade of blue; similar to Wedgwood.
2142 Cream. Rich, deep primrose.
2143 Fire King. Brilliant fire-red; fine under glass.
2144 Heather Bell. Rosy mauve; extra-large size.
2145 Lavender King. An excellent rich, deep lavender.
2146 Melody. Light rose-pink.
2147 Mrs. A. A. Skaach. Vivid shell-pink.
2148 Snowflake. A prolific, large-flowered pure white.
2149 Spring Maid. Rose-pink on cream ground.
2150 Yarrawa. Bright rose-pink with a cream base.
 Each: Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 75 cts.

2160 Choice Mixed Early-Flowering Spencers. A blend of the Early Flowering varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

STOKESIA 2050 cyanea (CORNFLOWER ASTER). PH. Large semi-double flowers, deep lavender-blue, all summer. 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

STRAWFLOWER—See Everlastings.

SUNFLOWER—See Helianthus.

SWEET ROCKET—See Hesperis.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus Barbatus*). PH. Easily grown old-fashioned hardy flowers. The plants grow 15 to 18 inches tall and bear broad trusses of richly colored, sweet-scented flowers.

- 2175 Holborn Glory.** Large single flowers of various shades, all with distinct white "eyes." Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.
2176 Maroon. Dark velvety color. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.
2177 Pink Beauty. Large salmon-pink. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.
2178 Scarlet Beauty. Deep scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.
2179 Pure White. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.
2185 Single Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
2186 Double Mixed. Fine. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
2190 Annual Sweet William. AH. A hybrid form blooming the first season. Showy colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

THUNBERGIA (BLACK-EYED SUSAN). AHH. **2200 Mixed.** Rapid growing, slender climbers with dainty black-eyed cream, yellow and buff flowers. Excellent for porch boxes. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.



Mammoth Verbenas

TORENIA 2201 fournieri. AT. Compact plants, covered with light blue flowers. Splendid for baskets. 8 inches. Pkt. 15 cts.

VALERIAN 2202 rubra. PH. Tall spikes of sweet-scented red flowers. Blooms all summer. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

VERBENA. AHH. Familiar low spreading annuals with broad clusters of pretty, fragrant flowers, popular for porch boxes, carpet beds and borders. Start the seed indoors in February or March and set out in the garden, in a dry, sunny spot in late May, spacing the plants 12 to 15 inches apart. The following Mammoth strains bear flowers of the largest size, from early summer to frost.

2310 Pink. 2312 Scarlet. 2314 White.

2311 Purple. 2313 Striped. 2317 Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.

2320 erinoides (MOSS VERBENA). AH. Thick, mossy foliage and clusters of little lavender flowers. Fine for rock gardens. Pkt. 10 cts.

2322 venosa (HARDY TUBER VERBENA). PHH. 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.

LEMON VERBENA 2321 Lippia citriodora. PT. Not a true Verbena. Grown for its fragrant lemon-scented leaves. Pkt. 15 cts.

VERONICA 2203 spicata (SPEEDWELL). PH. Thrifty border plants with long, blue flower spikes in midsummer. 2 feet tall. Pkt. 10 cts.

VINCA rosea (PERIWINKLE). PT. Handsome bedding plants, blooming the first summer from seed started indoors in February or March.

2330 Pure White. 2332 Rose with Red Eye.

2331 White with Rose Eye. 2335 Mixed.

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

WALLFLOWERS. PHH. Fragrant old-world border perennials, thriving best in cool, moist spots. Should be carried over winter in frames. Attractive shades of brown, coppery red, old gold, etc.

2336 Single Early Paris. Blooms early the first summer from seed sown indoors in February or March. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

2337 Early Single Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

2338 Double Mixed. Very fine. All colors. Pkt. 25 cts.



**New Mammoth
Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia**

**The Largest
of the Zinnias**

ZINNIAS

AH. For brilliant display of color the Zinnias take foremost rank among the annuals. They are easy to grow, requiring only a sunny spot and ordinary soil to thrive and bloom profusely from midsummer to frost.

NEW MAMMOTH DAHLIA-FLOWERED ZINNIAS. This wonderful new class is named from the resemblance of the flowers to the big double Decorative Dahlias. Flowers often measure 6 inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth. The plants are broad and robust. 3 feet tall.

2350 Dream. Deep lavender, shading to purple. Unique.

2351 Exquisite. Light rose, blending to deep rose in the center.

2352 Golden State. Rich yellow, changing to orange.

2353 Meteor. Glowing deep red, darkest of the true reds.

2354 Polar Bear. Best pure white yet seen in Zinnias.

2355 Flame. Bright scarlet, with a blending of orange.

2357 Oriole. Immense gold and orange bicolor. Magnificent.

2358 Monarch. Enormous crimson-scarlet; largest of all Zinnias.

Each: Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.

2365 Choicest Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

DOUBLE COLOSSAL ZINNIAS. Second only to the new Dahlia-Flowered varieties in size, this fine robust strain is ideal for bedding. Plants 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall; flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter.

2370 Apricot-Buff. **2373 Deep Flesh.** **2376 Orange.**

2371 Rose-Pink. **2374 Golden Yellow.** **2377 Scarlet.**

2372 Crimson. **2375 Lavender.** **2378 White.**

2382 Choice Mixed, All Colors. Each: Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

DOUBLE LARGE-FLOWERED DWARF ZINNIAS. Plants rounded and bushy, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with large, deep flowers. Fine for low beds.

2385 Bright Scarlet. **2387 Golden Yellow.** **2389 White.**

2386 Canary Yellow. **2388 Salmon-Rose.** **2392 Choice Mixed.**

Each: Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

2400 Curled and Crested. Large, double flowers with curiously twisted and curled petals. 2 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

2401 Mexicana. Small double yellow or orange flowers, marked with purplish brown. 12 to 15 inches. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

2402 Red Riding Hood. Plants 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, covered with small double scarlet flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.



GORGEOUS DAHLIAS

The present great popularity of the Dahlias is fully deserved. For size, beauty, variety of form and range of wonderful color, no other flower can equal them. They are equally desirable whether you have room for only one plant or a dozen, and they are exceptionally easy to grow, requiring plenty of sunlight but thriving on almost any soil.

Set out the roots any time from mid-May to late June, spacing them 2 to 3 feet apart and covering with 4 to 5 inches of soil.

If more than two or three shoots appear, cut them off just below the surface. When the plants are about 2½ feet high, pinch off the tops to make them branch out. If exhibition size blooms are wanted, pinch off all but one or two top flower buds on each shoot. A sprinkling of bone meal, worked in around each plant at the time the buds are beginning to form, will make for larger and brighter flowers.

As soon as frosts turn the foliage brown in the fall, dig up the roots, leaving a few inches of the stem attached, and store them in dry sand or earth in a frost-proof cellar.

We offer strong roots of splendid named varieties, including some of the newest giant seedlings.

CACTUS AND HYBRID CACTUS DAHLIAS

Large, elegantly formed flowers with long, narrow, quilled petals.

Advance. Brilliant scarlet blooms on long stems. A free bloomer and ideal for cutting. 40 cts. each.

Countess of Lonsdale. Dwarf and bushy, loaded with lovely salmon-pink flowers. 45 cts. each.

Eureka. Very rich deep purple; petals long, straight and tightly quilled. 35 cts. each.

Golden West. Immense golden yellow with autumn tints. Ideal for cutting and garden decoration. 60 cts. each.

Frances White. Ivory white with sulphur center. Dwarf bushy growth with good strong stems. 40 cts. each.

Kalif. Flowers will attain a diameter of 8 to 10 inches if disbudded. Bright scarlet and a free bloomer. 75 cts. each.

Laurette. Blending of beautiful autumn shades. Good for both cutting and decoration. 45 cts. each.

Margaret Bouchon. Early, free and continuous bloomer. Flowers delightful rosy-pink with white tips. \$1.00 each.

CACTUS DAHLIAS—Continued

Nantwich. Deep orange, with claw-like petals. 40 cts. each.

Mrs. C. H. Brecht. A beautiful full, large flower. Soft yellow, suffused carmine. 75 cts. each.

The Eagle. One of the best hybrids. Soft sulphur-yellow with no shading. Dwarf branching habit. \$1.50 each.

PEONY-FLOWERED DAHLIAS

These have broad flat outer petals and small curled inner petals

Copper. Beautiful large flowers of coppery bronze. Free and continuous bloomer; tall sturdy bush. 50 cts. each.

Electra. Distinct shade of lilac-blue throughout. Good strong stems with flowers well above the foliage. 40 cts. each.

Geo. Mastick. No variety will bloom more abundantly. Dark maroon with golden center. 35 cts. each.

Mrs. G. Gordon. A large size flower of waxy cream color and excellent form. Prolific. 35 cts. each.

Mrs. Jessie Seal. One of the best Dahlias that has ever come from California. A delightful shade of old rose. \$1.00 each.

Madam Vard. Of dwarf growth and a free bloomer. Rosy carmine with a bright yellow disc. 40 cts. each.

GIANT DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

Generally speaking these are the largest of the Dahlias. The flowers are symmetrical, with many broad petals and full deep centers.

Comstock. One of the largest dahlias in cultivation. Flowers 8 inches across are common without disbudding. \$1.50 each.

Dr. Tevis. Another great Californian. Blending autumn shades with bronze, old gold and violet rose. A prize winner. \$1.50 each.

Hortulanus Witte. Ivory white, large and full; free-flowering, with good stems. 35 cts. each.

King of Autumn. A deep glowing salmon of good size. The flowers are held erect on long stiff stems. 50 cts. each.

Le Grande Manitou. A giant Dahlia of excellent form. Color violet, mottled and striped purple. 50 cts. each.

Queen Mary. Large, clear silvery pink. Excellent for cutting; strong stiff stems. 35 cts. each.

Souv. de Gustav Doazon. Blooms of enormous size, a pleasing shade of orange and red. 35 cts. each.

The Grizzly. A giant exhibition variety. One of the most prolific bloomers. Velvety crimson-maroon; long reflexed petals. \$2.00 each.

Minnie Burtle. Glowing scarlet of largest size. 40 cts. each.

OLD-FASHIONED SHOW DAHLIAS

Very deep centered and ball-shaped, with short quilled petals.

A. D. Livoni. Perfectly round or ball-shaped blooms of beautiful soft pink; long stems. 25 cts. each.

Dreer's Yellow. Color is rich butter-cup yellow. Petals closely quilled; borne on long stems. Fine for cutting. 35 cts. each.

Maude Adams. One of the finest of the show type. Snowy white, overlaid and tipped with clear pink. 35 cts. each.

Red Hussar. Bright scarlet; very free bloomer. 25 cts. each.

Vivian. White, edged violet-rose. 25 cts. each.

Dorothy Peacock. Beautiful pale lilac-rose, shading to white at center. Free bloomer of branching habit. 50 cts. each.

DOUBLE POMPON DAHLIAS

Bushy plants, growing 2 to 2½ feet tall and covered with small ball-shaped flowers, splendid for cutting.

Pink. Red. White. Yellow.

Any of the above Pompons, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

In addition we can supply a limited number of the new and rare exhibition Dahlias noted below. All in dormant divided roots.

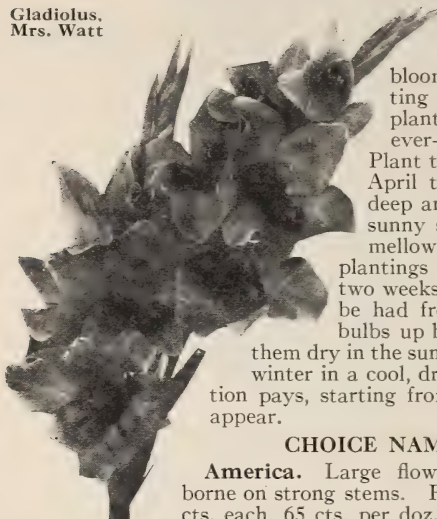
Amun Ra.....\$5.00 Mrs. Carl Sealbach.....\$2.00

Insulinde..... 2.00 Mrs. I. de Ver Warner..... 6.00

Judge Marean..... 4.00 Paul Micheal..... 3.50

Sequoia Gigantea..... 2.00

Gladiolus,
Mrs. Watt



GLADIOLUS BULBS

Loveliest of summer-blooming bulbous flowers for cutting and fine also for border planting, the Gladiolus has an ever-growing host of admirers. Plant the bulbs any time from mid-April to early June, 4 to 5 inches deep and 6 to 8 inches apart, in a sunny spot and preferably in light, mellow soil. By making several plantings at intervals of ten days or two weeks, a succession of flowers may be had from July to frost. Dig the bulbs up before the ground freezes, let them dry in the sun, and then store them over winter in a cool, dry place. Frequent cultivation pays, starting from the time the first leaves appear.

CHOICE NAMED GLADIOLI

America. Large flowers of clear lavender-pink, borne on strong stems. Popular as a cut flower. 6 cts. each, 65 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

Baron Hulot. Rich deep indigo-blue. Flowers of medium size, well placed on long spikes. 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

Halley. The flowers are of large size and come early. Bright salmon-rose with creamy blotch. 7 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100.

Herada. Large flowers of pure mauve, many open at the same time on a tall spike; very distinct. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Mrs. Francis King. A pleasing shade of light scarlet. 6 cts. each, 65 cts. per doz., \$4.00 per 100.

Mrs. Frank Pendelton, Jr. Exquisite salmon-pink, blotched with red in the throat. 9 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

Mrs. Watt. Heavy spikes and large flowers of a distinct glowing wine color. 9 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

Niagara. Large flowers of a delightful creamy yellow, the throat splashed with carmine. 9 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

Panama. Deeper pink than America, of which it is a seedling. Flowers large and spikes long. 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$5.50 per 100.

Peace. Pure glistening white, with a few purple-carmine stripes on the lower petals. 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$5.50 per 100.

Princeps. Rich crimson with deeper shadings in the throat and white blotches on the lower petal. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

Schwaben. Pure canary-yellow, with center blotched brownish-carmine. Massive spikes, splendid for cutting. 9 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

War. Immense flowers of rich blood-red, shaded with blackish-crimson. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

B. S. & B. CO.'S SELECT MIXTURE

This mixture is composed of all strictly first-size bulbs. It produces large flowers of a hundred pleasing colors and shades. 50 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

BRILLIANT CANNAS

Large, handsome bedding plants with beautiful massive foliage and gorgeous flowers from midsummer until frost. Plant the roots outdoors in May or start them in pots in March. Set them 1½ feet apart in light, rich soil, in a sunny location.

Alphonse Bouvier. (Green foliage.) A favorite crimson-flowered bedding canna. 5 feet tall. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

City of Portland. (Green foliage.) Beautiful glowing pink. 4 feet tall. 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

Florence Vaughan. (Green foliage.) Flowers yellow, dotted crimson. 4½ feet. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

Golden Gate. (Green foliage.) Flowers open pure gold, becoming rayed with orange-crimson. Fine. 4 feet tall. 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

King Humbert. (Bronze foliage.) Wonderfully effective. Large orange-scarlet flowers and heavy purplish bronze leaves. 5 feet tall. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

The President. (Green foliage.) The finest of all the reds. Enormous rich scarlet flowers; strong plants; clean heavy foliage. 4 feet. 12 cts. each, \$1.15 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

OTHER FINE BULBS

For Spring Planting

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM, OR ELEPHANT EAR. Impressive foliage plants, growing to enormous size if given rich soil and plenty of moisture. Plant in May. Extra-large bulbs, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$14.00 per 100. First-size bulbs, 13 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$9.00 per 100. Second-size bulbs, 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$7.00 per 100.

HARDY GARDEN LILIES. The beautiful flowers and stately bearing of the hardy Japanese Lilies, make them a welcome addition to the hardy border. They thrive best if planted in a semi-shady location, 8 to 10 inches deep.

Auratum. The beautiful Golden-banded Lily of Japan. Flowers ivory-white, each petal striped with a band of golden-yellow and studded with crimson spots. 40 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Speciosum Album. Large white fragrant flowers, with a greenish band running through the center of each petal. 40 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

Speciosum Rubrum. The flowers are rosy-white, shaded and spotted with crimson. 40 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

TUBEROSES. Double Pearl. Start indoors in March, or in the open in May. Flowers waxy-white and very fragrant. First-size bulbs 7 cts. each, 65 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100. Mammoth bulbs, 10 cts. each, 90 cts. per doz., \$6.50 per 100.

ISMENE (Peruvian Daffodil). Large white fragrant flowers, resembling amaryllis, and slender green foliage. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

CINNAMON VINE. Hardy rapid growing vine with bright green foliage and clusters of small white fragrant flowers. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

MADERIA VINE. An old-fashioned rapid-growing vine. Light green leaves and small white flowers of delicious fragrance. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

OXALIS. Summer Blooming. Charming little border plants. Mixed colors. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

HIGHEST QUALITY FARM AND FIELD SEEDS

The following stocks of Farm and Field Seeds have all been carefully selected for purity, vigor, high-yield and adaptability to conditions in this part of the country. They conform in all respects with the State Seed Law.

Since the market prices on all field seeds change frequently, no prices are given herein. Send a list of your requirements and we will quote the latest prices by return mail.



SEED CORN—HIGH YIELD STRAIN

Shelled from selected ears, tips and butts removed, carefully graded and cured. High germination. Prices on application.

Improved Leaming. Large tapering ears, 8 to 10 inches long; medium-sized red cob. Ripens in 100 to 110 days. A reliable variety for both grain and ensilage.

Reid's Yellow Dent. Select strain of this well-known heavy-producing sort. Large blunt ears filled with bright yellow kernels. Best on good soils. Medium early.

Golden Surprise. An especially fine, sure, early ripener, with long slender cob and deep golden yellow dent grains. A good producer under all conditions and highly recommended.

Big Whiskey. A profitable variety for rich, deep soils, producing heavy crops. Ears of good length with well-filled cobs of medium size. Medium late.

White Cap Yellow Dent. A pedigree strain of the old standard 110 day variety, yielding well on light soils. Ears 8 to 10 inches long, with 16 to 18 rows, packed with broad, shallow kernels.

Johnson County White. An early ripening white dent corn, especially adapted for poor, light soils. Ears of good size, well filled.

ENSILAGE AND FODDER CORN

Red Cob. A vigorous variety with strong stalks and broad leaves. Pure white grains and red cob. Reliable.

Eureka. (Virginia grown.) The tallest and most leafy of the ensilage corns. Late maturing but will make more ensilage and fodder than any other sort. Ears long and slender; grain and cob white.

Virginia Horse-Tooth. Tall, with strong leafy stalks. Ears extra-large with white cob and broad white kernels.

POP CORNS. Shelled seed. **White Pearl** and **Golden Queen.** Each, pkt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS

All the seeds offered are of the highest purity and vitality, grown in the best producing sections. We shall be glad to forward samples on request. Prices are subject to market changes. Write for latest prices when ready to order.

HIGHEST GRADE CLOVERS

Alfalfa. Purest Northwestern grown seed only. The most valuable hay crop and soil enricher. Requires well-drained lime soil and should be inoculated. Sow spring or late summer; 20 lbs. to the acre.

Alsike. Excellent hay clover, thriving on poorly drained and slightly acid soils. Sow in early spring; 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.

Crimson. A quick-growing annual Clover, used on light soils as a green manure. 12 to 15 lbs. per acre.

Mammoth Red. Grows larger, yields heavier and is a little hardier, particularly on damp soils, than the common Medium Red. Matures with Timothy. 10 to 15 lbs. per acre.

Medium Red. The old standby and one of the most valuable for hay, pasture and green manure. Thrives best on well-drained, sweet soil. 10 to 15 lbs. per acre.

Hubam or Annual White Sweet. A recently developed strain of White Sweet Clover, that produces a large yield of good hay in one season. Excellent for bees and a good soil enricher.

White Sweet Clover. Biennial, making good hay and forage, thriving on poorer soil than any other Clover and considered the greatest of all soil enrichers. For hay, sow 12 to 15 lbs. per acre.

White Dutch Clover. Excellent for lawns and pastures.

HAY, PASTURE AND TURF GRASSES

All Highest Grade, Recleaned Stocks

Timothy. The most widely grown and profitable hay grass. Its nutritive value is increased by sowing one of the Clovers or Red Top with it. If sown alone, 15 lbs. per acre. Write for prices.

Kentucky Blue Grass. The most valuable of our natural grasses; a true perennial, improving year after year, providing it is grown on well-drained limestone soil. Fine for pasture and largely used for lawns. Lb. 50 cts., bu. (14 lbs.) \$5.50, 100 lbs. \$35.00.

Canadian Blue Grass. Tougher and a little smaller than Kentucky Blue Grass but thrives everywhere, even on poor, slightly acid soils. An excellent bottom grass for pastures. Lb. 45 cts., bu. (14 lbs.) \$4.75, 100 lbs. \$30.00.

Orchard Grass. A hardy, quick-growing grass that gives a large yield of excellent hay and may be cut several times during the season. Does well on a variety of soils and in slightly shaded locations. Lb. 35 cts., bu. (14 lbs.) \$4.00, 100 lbs. \$25.00.

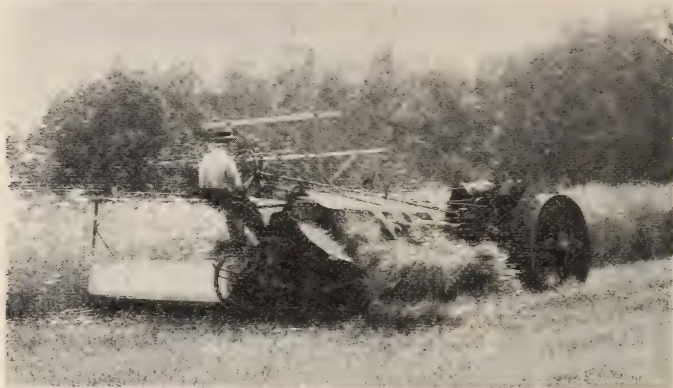
Red Top. Fancy hulled seed. A vigorous spreading turf, pasture and hay grass, thriving on both dry and damp sub-acid soils. Lb. 35 cts., 25 lbs. \$7.00, 100 lbs. \$25.00.

Various High-Grade Lawn and Pasture Grasses

NAME	PRINCIPAL USE	LB.	25 LBS.	100 LBS.
Creeping Bent (True)	Putting greens	\$2.25	\$45.00	\$175.00
Crested Dog's-Tail	Lawns, pastures	.65	12.00	45.00
Pacey's English Rye Grass	Quick lawns	.35	6.00	22.00
Italian Rye Grass	Quick pastures	.35	5.50	20.00
Red Fescue	Putting greens	.75	15.00	55.00
Sheeps' Fescue	Fair greens	.65	12.00	45.00
Wood Meadow	Shady lawns	1.50	26.00	100.00

Special Grass Seed Mixture for Hay. Sow 50 lbs. per acre. 10 lbs. \$3.00, 100 lbs. \$27.50

Special Grass Seed Mixture for Pastures. Sow 50 lbs. per acre. 10 lbs. \$3.00, 100 lbs. \$27.50



Pedigree Grains and Farm Seeds

SEED OATS

Early Newmarket. A very productive variety. Grows vigorously and matures quite early. Grain is white and heavy.

Storm King. The large well-filled heads are supported by very stiff straw which prevents loss by lodging.

Swedish. Splendid heavy yielding Oat with very strong straw. Heads are large, well loaded with plump white grains.

BARLEY

Beardless. A heavy cropping beardless type. Early.

Wisconsin Six Row. The quality is unequaled. Long large heads. Heaviest yield of all.

SPRING RYE

Used quite often as a profitable catch crop in case of failure of winter grains. Excellent for turning under.

SPRING WHEAT

Marquis. The best variety, and a heavy yielder.

BUCKWHEAT

Japanese. The earliest and most productive variety.

MILLET

Golden. High feeding value and good milk producing qualities. Makes an excellent catch crop after early grains.

Japanese. If cut when in full bloom the hay is quite tender.

BROOM CORN

Drought resisting; thrives in any soil that will grow corn.

SUDAN GRASS

Valuable for its adaptability to a wide range of soil and climate. An excellent quick-growing hay and forage crop.

SOY BEANS

Valuable for hay, ensilage and green manure.

Ito San. Medium early; best for seed and ensilage.

Medium Green. Medium early; best for hay.

Mammoth Yellow. Late; vigorous; best for plowing under.

COW PEAS

Rank growers, making excellent forage and green manure.

New Era. Early; heavy seed producer; fine forage.

Whippoorwill. Vigorous; best for plowing under.

FARM SEEDS—Continued

FIELD PEAS

Canadian. Usually sown with oats for cutting as hay when green. Very nutritious and good for the soil.

RAPE

Dwarf Essex. Of high feeding value as a pasture crop for hogs, sheep and cattle. Can be sown in early spring or fall.

WINTER OR HAIRY VETCH

For hay or forage and for turning under. Sow with oats in the spring or with Rye in the fall.

Wheel Hoes, Cultivators and Seeders

PLANET JR. STYLES

No. 3—Hill and Drill Seeder. An excellent seeder at a moderate price. 15-inch steel wheel. Holds 3 quarts. \$21.00.

No. 4—Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe. This combined tool will pay for itself in labor saving and increased crop. \$21.50.

No. 25—Hill and Drill Seeder and Double and Single Wheel Hoe. Substantial and accurate in planting. Its simplicity both as a seeder and a wheel hoe makes it a desired combination. \$26.00.

No. 12—Double and Single Wheel Hoe. You will be astonished how easy it is to save time, labor and money by the use of this cultivator. **\$13.00.**

No. 17—Single Wheel Hoe Complete. 15-inch steel wheel, one pair 6 inch hoes, three cultivator teeth, and one cultivator plow. \$9.00.

No. 18 Single Wheel Hoe with Side Hoes Only. 15-inch steel wheel, one pair 6 inch hoes, oil tempered. \$7.00.

VARIOUS OTHER STYLES

No. 301—Iron Age Double and Single Wheel Hoe. A very handy cultivator which can be quickly changed from one style to another. \$10.50.

New Model Seed Drill. Cannot be excelled as a seeder. An old favorite for many years with the truck-gardener. \$13.50.

No. 20—Single High Wheel Cultivator. A handy and efficient cultivator. The handles can be instantly adjusted to suit the operator's height, or to regulate the depth of cultivation. \$4.00.

Midget Seeder. A popular little seeder, weighing only 6 lbs. All metal, extremely light and easy to handle. \$4.00.

Broadcast Seed Sower—Cahoon. Used for broadcasting Clovers, Bluegrass, Red Top, Wheat and other seeds of like nature. \$4.75.

EXTRA ATTACHMENTS FOR CULTIVATORS

Teeth for Planet Jr. Cultivators	\$.40
“ “ Iron Age Cultivators	.45
Side Hoes for Iron Age Cultivators, per pair	1.75
Scuffle “ “ “ “ “ “	1.25
Plows for Planet Jr., per pair	1.50
Steel Chains for Iron Age Seeder	.75
Wire “ “ “ “ “	.40

Garden and Farm Fertilizers

All fertilizers offered are of the highest grade. The prices quoted on lots of 100 pounds or more include delivery anywhere within Pittsburgh city limits. All fertilizer prices are subject to change. If in the market for car lots, we are always glad to quote special prices when possible.

Acid Phosphate. 16% available phosphoric acid. Quick acting and valuable for grasses, grains and corn. 100 lbs. \$2.25, 500 lbs. \$8.00, 1000 lbs. \$15.00, 2000 lbs. \$29.00.

Ashes Unleached Hardwood. Used when soil requires sweetening or is lacking in potash. Fine for lawns. 100 lbs. \$2.25, 500 lbs. \$8.25, 1000 lbs. \$15.50, 2000 lbs. \$30.00.

Bon Arbor. A concentrated chemical fertilizer for pot plants. 4 to 5% potash content. 8 oz. can 30 cts., 16 oz. 50 cts.

Bone Meal Fertilizer. For lawns, vegetables and roses. Acts slowly but its effects are lasting. Ammonia $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, Phos. Acid 21%, equal to Bone Phosphate $47\frac{1}{2}\%$. 5 lbs. 30 cts., 10 lbs. 50 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.00, 50 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$3.00, 500 lbs. \$12.50, 1000 lbs. \$24.00, 2000 lbs. \$47.00.

Bone Meal, No. 1, Pure Raw. Manufactured from selected stock of bones. Ammonia $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 6%. Phos. Acid 22%. Equal to Bone Phosphate 48 to 52%. 100 lbs. \$3.25, 500 lbs. \$13.50, 1000 lbs. \$26.00, 2000 lbs. \$51.00.

Bowker's Plant Food. A food for house plants. Soluble in water and free from odor. Package 20 cts.

Cattle Manure. Shredded and dried at a high temperature, whereby all weed seeds are killed. 100 lbs. \$3.00, 500 lbs. \$11.50, 1000 lbs. \$22.00, 2000 lbs. \$43.00.

Clay's Fertilizer. An English fertilizer used largely for forcing. 7 lbs. \$1.50, 14 lbs. \$2.25, 28 lbs. \$4.50, 56 lbs. \$7.75, 112 lbs. \$14.00.

Corn and Potato. A sure crop producer, especially adapted for corn and potatoes. Ammonia $1\frac{3}{4}\%$ to $3\frac{3}{4}\%$, soluble Phosphoric Acid 8%, Potash 3 to 4%. 100 lbs. \$3.00, 500 lbs. \$11.75, 1000 lbs. \$22.50, 2000 lbs. \$44.00.

General Truck 3-8-4. Well proportioned to meet the requirements of the market gardener. 100 lbs. \$3.25, 500 lbs. \$12.50, 1000 lbs. \$24.00, 2000 lbs. \$47.00.

Guano or Wheat and Grass. Ammonia $1\frac{3}{4}\%$ to 3%. Soluble Phos. Acid 7 to 9%. Equal to Bone Phosphate 23 to 28%. 100 lbs. \$2.50, 500 lbs. \$9.50, 1000 lbs. \$18.00, 2000 lbs. \$35.00.

Humus, Alphano. For use on soils lacking in vegetable matter. 100 lbs. \$2.00, 500 lbs. \$8.50, 1000 lbs. \$16.00, 2000 lbs. \$30.00.

Keystone or Grain. A quick and lasting brand made from bone and tankage. Ammonia $1\frac{3}{4}\%$ to 3%, soluble Phos. Acid 7 to 9%. Potash 1 to 2%. 100 lbs. \$3.00, 500 lbs. \$11.25, 1000 lbs. \$21.50, 2000 lbs. \$42.00.

Lawn and Garden. A high grade fertilizer suitable for lawns and home gardening. Ammonia $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 5%, available Phos. Acid 4 to 6%, Potash 1 to 2%. 100 lbs. \$3.25, 500 lbs. \$12.50, 1000 lbs. \$24.00, 2000 lbs. \$27.00.

Leaf Mould. 2 Bu. Sack \$2.00.

Limestone, Pure Raw. Not a fertilizer, but will free the available plant foods and also sweeten the soil. 80 lb. sack \$1.00, 500 lbs. \$4.00, 1000 lbs. \$6.50, 2000 lbs. \$12.00. (Limestone is quoted f.o.b. our warehouse.)

Lime, Hydrated. Much quicker acting than raw limestone and contains a higher percentage of Lime Oxides. 5 lbs. 30 cts., 10 lbs. 50 cts., 50 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$1.75, 500 lbs. \$8.00, 1000 lbs. \$15.00, 2000 lbs. \$25.00.

Muriate of Potash. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Nitrate of Soda. A quick acting stimulant. Used carefully it will produce amazing results on all green crops. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4.75, 1000 lbs. \$38.50, 2000 lbs. \$75.00.

FERTILIZERS—Continued

Peat, Jersey. Used as a compost for mixing soil for potting plants. 2 Bu. Sack \$2.00.

Peat, Fibrous. For orchids. 2 Bu. Sack \$3.50.

Sheep Manure. A finely pulverized natural fertilizer unequalled for lawn or garden work. Used in preparing the soil before planting or as a dry or liquid top dressing. Promotes a strong, healthy growth and luxuriant foliage and bloom. Ammonia 2.43%, Phos. Acid 1.25%, Potash 2%. 5 lbs. 30 cts., 10 lbs. 50 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.00, 50 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$2.65, 500 lbs. \$11.75, 1000 lbs. \$22.50, 2000 lbs. \$44.00.

Soot, Scotch Imported. Will produce a good color in greenhouse plants. Is also effective against grubs and worms that work near the surface. 5 lbs. 85 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50, 112 lb. sack \$8.75.

Stimuplant. A plant food in highly concentrated tablet form. Convenient for house use. 10 tablets 15 cts., 30 tablets 25 cts., 100 tablets 75 cts.

Sulphate of Ammonia. Market price.

FARMOGERM

Soil and crop experts agree that Farmogerm not only increases crop production but also greatly improves the soil. It should be used on the seed of all legumes, like clover, peas and beans. By the use of Farmogerm the nitrogen gathering bacteria in the soil are greatly increased, thereby adding to the available supply of nitrogen.

Garden size for Beans, Garden Peas and Sweet Peas.....	\$.50
1 Acre Size for any of the crops below.....	1.00
3 " " " " " " " "	2.50
12 " " " " " " " "	9.00

Alfalfa, Alsike, Crimson, Red or Sweet Clovers.

Canada Field, Cow, Garden or Sweet Peas.

Garden, Soy, or Velvet Beans and Vetch.

INSECT DESTROYERS, ETC.

Ant Destroyer. A most effective powder for destroying ants. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 45 cts.

Aphine. For destroying aphids, green fly and red spider. $\frac{1}{4}$ pt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 40 cts., pt. 65 cts., qt. \$1.00, gal. \$3.00.

Arsenate of Lead Paste. Used against the attacks of leaf chewing insects. Lb. 40 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.60, 10 lbs. \$2.50, 25 lbs. \$5.25, 50 lbs. \$8.25, 100 lbs. \$15.00.

Arsenate of Lead Powder. Can be used in powder form or mixed with water. Lb. 50 cts., 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.50, 25 lbs. \$8.00.

Black Leaf-40. An excellent nicotine remedy for sucking insects. Oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.25, 2 lbs. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$13.50.

Bordeaux Paste. For blight and fungus. 1 lb. can 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Bordeaux Powder. Can be used as a dust or as a spray for blight, mildew and fungus. Lb. 40 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.40.

Bug Death. Powder for insects infesting cabbage, cucumbers or potatoes. Lb. 20 cts., 3 lbs. 45 cts., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$1.40.

Bug Death Aphids. A successful powder remedy for sucking insects, lice and aphids. 12 oz. pkg. 20 cts.

Calcium Arsenate. An arsenical insecticide recommended for use on potatoes and other vegetables. Do not use on any of the stone fruits. Lb. 50 cts., 4 lbs. \$1.75.

Carbola. A powerful disinfectant and white paint combined in powder form. Small package 30 cts., 5 lbs. 75 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.25, 20 lbs. \$2.50, 50 lbs. \$5.00.

Cattle Comfort or Fly Spray. An effective remedy against insects pestering cattle and horses. Qt. 60 cts., gal. \$1.60.

Copper Solution. (Blue Vitriol.) Lb. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 75 cts.

Formaldehyde. For treating potatoes for the prevention of scab, and grains for the prevention of smut. 1 lb. bottle 50 cts.

Fungine. A liquid spray remedy for mildew and fungus. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 40 cts., pt. 65 cts., qt. \$1.00, gal. \$3.00.

Grape Dust. Very effective powder for mildew on Grapes and Roses. 5 lbs. 85 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.60.

Hellebore. Destroys currant worms, rose bugs, etc. Lb. 50 cts.

Insect Powder, Dalmatian. For ridding buildings of all kinds of insect pests, such as roaches, ants, etc. Lb. \$1.25.

Kayso. A combined spray spreader and adhesive. When mixed with spray solutions they adhere much longer than ordinary sprays. Will not clog up the nozzle. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkg. 45 cts.

Kerosene Emulsion. For combating mild forms of scale and lice. Qt. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. \$1.10, gal. \$1.75.

Lemon Oil. Recommended as an indoor spray on account of its agreeable odor. For destroying scale, thrip, mealy bug, etc. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 35 cts., qt. \$1.00, gal. \$3.00.

Lime Sulphur, Liquid. Effective winter or early spring spray for all forms of scale on trees and shrubs. Qt. 45 cts., gal. \$1.00, 5 gals. \$3.25, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls. @ 34 cts. per gal., 50 gal. bbls. @ 30 cts. per gal.

Lime Sulphur, Powder. Dry form to be mixed with water and used the same as the liquid. Lb. 40 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$2.50, 25 lbs. \$4.25, 100 lbs. \$13.00.

Melrosine. The most effective remedy for rose bugs. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 50 cts., pt. \$1.00, qt. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. \$3.25, gal. \$6.00.

Nicofume Liquid. For use as a spray or vapor in the greenhouse or outdoors, for green fly, aphids, etc. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.25, 4 lbs. \$8.00, 8 lbs. \$15.00.

INSECTICIDES, ETC.—Continued

Nicofume Paper. An easy method of fumigating. 24 sheet can \$1.25, 144 sheet can \$5.50, 288 sheet can \$10.00.

Nicoteen (30%). Makes an effective tobacco spray. 1¾ oz. bottle 40 cts., ½ lb. \$1.15, lb. \$2.00, 4 lbs. \$6.50, 8 lbs. \$12.50.

Nicotine Fumigator, Hall's. (12½%.) Fine powder for fumigating. Lb. \$1.25, 2½ lbs. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$8.50.

Para-dichlorobenzene. An efficient remedy for peach tree borers. Lb. 50 cts., 5 lbs. \$2.45.

Paris Green. Lb. 55 cts., 5 lbs. \$2.25.

Preventol. A combined insecticide, deodorant and cleanser. Kills roaches, bed bugs, etc. Pt. can 65 cts.

Pyrox. A combination of Arsenate of Lead and Bordeaux, for both chewing insects and blight. Lb. 50 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$3.00, 25 lbs. \$6.25.

Rat Corn. For destroying rats and mice. Pkgs. 25 cts., 50 cts., and 75 cts.

Scalecide. A most effective spray for San Jose and other scales on trees and shrubs. Qt. 65 cts., gal. \$1.75, 5 gal. \$6.50, 50 gal. bbl. \$38.00.

Slug Shot. Destroys cabbage and currant worms. Lb. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 60 cts., 25 lbs. \$2.50.

Soap, Fish Oil. For scale and aphids. Lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.00.

Soap, Getz-There. 8 lb. can \$1.50.

Soap, Tobacco Sulphur. Combination of tobacco and sulphur in soap form. 3 ozs. 15 cts., 8 ozs. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Sulphur. Used for destroying mildew and for making Lime-Sulphur solution. Lb. 10 cts., 5 lbs. 50 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Tobacco Dust, Coarse. Lb. 10 cts., 5 lbs. 50 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Tobacco Dust, Fine. Lb. 15 cts., 5 lbs. 50 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.50., 100 lbs. \$5.00.

Tobacco Stems. Bales of 250 lbs. \$3.00.

Tree Tanglefoot. A sticky paste applied to the bark of trees to prevent caterpillars, etc., from crawling up into the tree. Lb. 60 cts., 5 lbs. \$2.75, 10 lbs. \$4.25, 20 lbs. \$9.00.

Tree Wound Paint. Qt. 85 cts., gal. \$2.25.

Vermine. A soil sterilizer. Destroys cut worms and wire worms. ¼ pt. 25 cts., ½ pt. 40 cts., pt. 65 cts., qt. \$1.00, gal. \$3.00.

Weed Killer. Diluted with water will kill weeds and other noxious growth. Qt. 60 cts., ½ gal. \$1.00, gal. \$1.85, 5 gals. \$7.50, 50 gal. bbl. \$52.50.

White Fly Vapour. The vapour is distributed throughout the greenhouse by evaporation. Qt. \$2.75, ½ gal. \$5.00.

Wilson's O. K. Spray. Efficient indoor and outdoor spray for aphids, red spider, scale, etc. Qt. \$1.00, gal. \$3.00.

X. L. All. A popular English nicotine preparation against mealy bug, red spider, etc. Pt. \$1.50, qt. \$2.50, ½ gal. \$4.50, gal. \$8.00.

SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS

For Applying Insecticides, Etc.

A selected line of well-made reliable tools, needed in every garden.

HAND DUSTERS AND SPRAYERS

Bellows, Woodason's. For applying insecticides in powder form. Small single cone \$2.75, large single cone \$4.00, sulphur style \$3.50.

Duster or Shaker. For distributing dry insecticide such as Slug Shot or Bug Death. B. D. 75 cts., Dickey 50 cts.

Duster, American Beauty. A dependable machine that is adjustable to distribute any insecticide in powder form. Consists of a bellows and knapsack; will reach trees 20 ft. in height or cover wide areas of field crops. The best duster known for large orchards. \$27.00.

Sprayer, Hand. Tin. Pt. 40 cts., Qt. 50 cts. Brass \$1.00. Powder, Qt. 60 cts.

Sprayer, Hand, Compressed Air. Gives a continuous mist spray. Quart size; galvanized \$1.10, brass \$1.75.

Sprinkler, Rubber. Used for spraying plants in the home or conservatory. \$1.25.

Syringes, Brass. English style for greenhouse use. Small \$3.50, medium \$5.75, large \$8.50.

BUCKET, KNAPSACK AND BARREL SPRAYERS

Auto-Spray No. 1 D. Compressed air sprayer, knapsack style, with a 4-gal. galvanized tank and automatic shut-off nozzle. Excellent for use on bushes and small trees. \$7.00.

Auto-Spray No. 1 B. Same as the preceding except that the tank is made of brass. \$10.00.

Junior. A small size knapsack sprayer with 2½-gal. galvanized tank. Adapted for the backyard garden. \$5.50.

Little Giant. Well constructed bucket pump, so arranged as to keep the spray solution thoroughly mixed. \$4.50.

Paragon No. 3. A strong, simple and efficient machine mounted on 2 steel wheels. Capacity 12 gallons. \$25.00.

Standard. Syringe style and made entirely of brass. Used as a bucket pump. \$5.25. With knapsack attachment \$4.00; extra potato spray attachment 90 cts.

No. 190 D. A 50-gal. barrel sprayer that is reliable and easy to operate. The high pressure, double acting pump is on the outside. Price complete, with 15 ft. of hose and 10 ft. steel extension pipe, \$65.00.

No. 1821 B. 30-gal. barrel sprayer, mounted on 2½-ft. steel wheels with 2½-in. tires. A complete outfit that is easily pushed or pulled to the work. Excellent for small orchards or estates. Price complete, \$35.00.

Barrel Truck. Constructed so as to pick up the barrel and carry it to the desired place. Steel wheels with 3½-in. tires. Price, with barrel and truck complete, \$25.00.

ACCESSORIES FOR SPRAYERS

Steel Extension pipe fitted with stop-cock. \$5.00
 Head of Hose—15 ft. of ½ in. Spray Hose with nozzle and strainer 6.00
 Imperial Spray Nozzles. I. A. 75 cts., Bordeaux \$1.00. Imperial 50 cts., Vermorel 75 cts. Nozzle Strainer \$1.25.

Miscellaneous Garden Tools and Supplies

Aprons, Heavy Rubber. Of extra heavy material.....\$2.50

Asparagus Knives..... .35

Bird Houses. Attractive designs made in rustic style.

No. 10.....	\$1.25	No. 55.....	\$1.25
" 15.....	1.25	" 65.....	2.50
" 30.....	1.00	" 70.....	1.50
" 40.....	1.00	" 75.....	1.75

Charcoal, Fine. Lb. 15 cts., 5 lbs. 50 cts., 100 lbs. \$6.50.

Charcoal, Coarse. Lb. 15 cts., 5 lb. 50 cts., 100 lbs. \$6.25.

Dibbles. Used in transplanting. Large size..... .55

Flower Boxes. Galvanized, watertight, steel boxes, finished in attractive dark green, with patented waterpocket.

Model D—30 inches long x 11 inches wide x 8 inches deep....\$4.00

Model D—36 inches long x 11 inches wide x 8 inches deep.... 4.50

Model C—12 inches long x 12 inches wide x 8 inches deep.... 3.00

Flower Pots and Saucers, Clay. Prices furnished on request.

State quantity required.

Standard style, in all sizes from 2 to 15 inch diameter.

Azalea style, in all sizes from 4 to 15 inch diameter.

Low style, in all sizes from 5 to 12 inch diameter.

Fern style, in all sizes from 5 to 8 inch diameter.

Saucers, in all sizes from 4 to 15 inch diameter.

Flower Pots, Paper Neponset.	DOZ.	100	1000
2½ inch.....	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$ 5.50
3 inch.....	.15	1.00	7.50
4 ".....	.25	1.50	12.00
5 ".....	.35	2.25	18.00
6 ".....	.40	2.75	24.00

Forks. Garden—Four heavy angular tines.....\$1.85

Small size—4 light tines, 3½ foot handle..... .85

English Digging—4 square sharp-pointed tines..... 2.65

Manure—6 oval tines, Iron D handle..... 2.00

Hand Weeding—The Gem, short handle..... .45

Garden Line. White glazed, 48 foot hank 60 cts., dozen hanks..\$6.00

Garden Line Reels. Galvanized. Small size \$1.50, large size..\$2.50

Garden Set of Tools. Ladies' size, 4 separate tools. Per Set..\$2.50

Glass Cleaner. Powerful and quick acting. Gal. \$1.75, 5 gal..\$8.00

Glass Cutter. 6 changeable cutter-points..... .35

Glazing Points, Peerless. No. 1 and No. 2 sizes. 75 cts. per 1000

Grafting Tool. Made of best forged steel.....\$1.00

Grafting Wax. ¼ lb. 15 cts., ½ lb. 25 cts., 1 lb. 40 cts.

Grass Edging Knives. American flat top \$1.25, English half-moon \$2.50, Planet Jr., wheel style \$4.00.

Hanging Baskets. Heavy galvanized wire, with holders.

8 inch. Each.....	\$0.20, doz. \$2.25
10 " ".....	.25 " 2.50
12 " ".....	.30 " 3.00
14 " ".....	.40 " 4.50
16 " ".....	.60 " 6.50

Hoes. Beet—18 inch handle, 4 inch blade.....\$.75

Dutch Scuffle—5 inch 90 cts., 6 inch \$1.10, 8 inch..... 1.25

Garden—6 inch \$1.00, 7 inch \$1.10, 8 inch..... 1.25

Grape—Italian, blade 7 x 9 inches..... 1.50

Grub—4½ inch blade, 4 foot handle..... .85

Invincible—5 adjustable steel blades..... 1.15

One Prong Weeding—Tapered steel blade..... .50

Two Prong Weeding—4½ foot handle..... .50

Triangular or Onion Weeder—Short handle..... .55

Warren—7 inch blade..... 1.25

GARDEN TOOLS AND SUPPLIES—Continued

Hooks.	Corn—Tempered steel blades.....	\$.45
	Grape—Forged from one solid piece of steel.....	1.35
	Nursery—Two 9 inch tapering steel prongs.....	2.00
	Potato—4 tines, either oval or round.....	1.00
Hose, Rubber Garden.	B. S. & B. Co.'s X. L. All Grade.	
	A strong, durable, moulded hose that will outlast any of the cheaper grades.	
	50 feet including couplings, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch \$9.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	8.00
	Good Quality Grade—Will not kink and will last for years.	
	50 feet including couplings, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	7.00
	Spray Grade—Built to stand the highest pressure of power sprayers. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, per foot.....	.25
Hose Couplings.	Perfect clinching. Easy to attach and will not tear the lawn.	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch gauge, per set.....	.25
Hose Menders.	Perfect clinching—quickest mender on the market, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch gauge, each 15 cts., dozen.....	1.25
Hose Nozzles.		
	Champion ..\$.50 Greenhouse...\$.90 Magic.....\$1.25	
	Justrite......65 Pet......75 Rainbow... .75	
Hose Reels.	Capacity 100 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ inch hose.....	4.50
Hotbed Mats.	Well made of burlap on both sides.	
	40 x 76 inches, each \$2.75, 76 x 76 inches, each.....	3.50
Hotbed Sash.	Standard 3 x 6 size, 3 rows of glass.	
	Unpainted and unglazed, each \$4.50, doz.....	50.00
	Painted and glazed, each \$9.00, doz.....	100.00
Hydrometer.	For testing Lime-Sulphur solution.....	.75
Knives.	Budding—American, 2 blades.....	1.25
	Budding—English, round or square point.....	3.25
	Pruning—English, staghorn handle.....	2.25
	“ American, wooden handle.....	1.25
Labels, Wooden Pot.	One end pointed, one side painted.	
	4 inch 35 cts. per 100, \$2.25 per 1000; 5 inch 45 cts. per 100, \$3.00 per 1000.	
Labels, Wooden Garden.	Pointed and one side painted for marking. 8 inch, 90 cts. per 100, \$7.25 per 1000; 10 inch, \$1.50 per 100, \$9.00 per 1000; 12 inch, \$1.50 per 100, \$11.50 per 1000.	
Labels, Wooden Tree.	35 cts. per 100, \$2.85 per 1000.	
Lawn Mowers.	COLDWELL BALL BEARING MOWER	
	16 inch \$20.50 18 inch \$21.50 20 inch \$22.75	
	INTERSTATE MOWER	
	14 inch \$12.25 16 inch \$13.25 18 inch \$14.00	
	JEWELL MOWER	
	12 inch \$ 8.00 14 inch \$ 8.50 16 inch \$ 9.00	
	PHILADELPHIA STYLE A	
	15 inch \$24.00 17 inch \$26.50 19 inch \$29.50	
	21 inch \$32.00	
	LAWN TRIMMER	
	Coldwell 8 inch \$9.75	
Lawn Mower Grass Catcher.	Will fit any make of mower.	
	For 12 to 18 inch mower, \$2.00; for 16 to 22 inch mower.....	\$2.25
Lawn Rollers.	Fill with water to desired weight.	
	Small size—Width 24 inches, diameter 14 inches.....	15.00
	Medium size—Width 24 inches, diameter 18 inches.....	17.00
	Large size—Width 24 inches, diameter 24 inches.....	19.50
Lawn Sprinklers.	Full Ring Fountain.....	.85
	Half Ring Fountain.....	.85
	Rainbow—Small size, \$2.00; large size.....	2.75
	Dayton—Rotating and oscillating.....	8.00
	C. B. G.—Cheap but good.....	.50
Mastica.	Highest grade of Putty. Gal. \$2.40; 5 gal.....	11.75

GARDEN TOOLS AND SUPPLIES—Continued

Spades. Best grade polished steel, Wood D handle.....	\$1.60
Curved back, round point, full polished.....	2.00
Curved back, square point, full polished.....	1.75
Small size, round point, Iron D handle.....	.80

STAKES

		DOZ.	100	1000
Hyacinth—Wood Painted Green	12 in...		\$.35	\$2.75
" " " "	18 in...		.40	3.25
Japanese Bamboo	" " 1½ ft...	\$.10	.70	5.75
" " " "	" " 2 ft....	.12	.80	6.00
" " " "	" " 3 ft....	.15	1.00	8.50
" " " "	" " 3½ ft...	.17	1.10	9.25
" " " "	" " 4 ft....	.20	1.25	10.00
Round Tapering	" " 1½ ft...	.30	1.75	
" " " "	" " 2 ft....	.45	3.00	
" " " "	" " 3 ft....	.80	6.00	
" " " "	" " 4 ft....	1.25	8.60	
" " " "	" " 5 ft....	1.50	11.25	
" Heavy	" " 3 ft....	1.25	9.25	
" " " "	" " 4 ft....	1.75	12.25	
" " " "	" " 5 ft....	2.25	16.00	
" " " "	" " 6 ft....	2.50	19.75	
Japanese Cane. Natural Color	6 ft....	1.50	14.00	

Thermometers. Greenhouse—Tested; 10 inch black case.....	\$1.15
Hotbed—Brass point; 15 inches.....	2.10
Self-registering—10 inch copper case.....	6.00

Tree Pruner. One piece poles made from straight-grained, strong wood. Will cut a limb 1¼ inches in diameter.	
8 foot length \$3.75, 10 foot \$4.00, 12 foot \$4.25, 16 foot.....	4.50

Tree Scraper. Three sharp, beveled edges.....	.50
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Trowels. Solid steel—6 inch blade.....	.35
Forged steel—6 inch blade.....	.60
Solid steel, drop socket—Finest trowel made.....	.85
Transplanting—Narrow 8 inch steel blade.....	.25
Transplanting—Hoe-shaped 7 inch blade.....	.50
English pattern—6 inch blade.....	.25

Twine. Silkaline—Highest quality, for smilax. Lb.....	2.25
Green Sea Island—One ball 10 cts., dozen balls.....	1.00

Watering Cans, Heavy. Made extra heavy, with long spouts and one coarse and one fine spray.	
4 quart capacity \$3.75, 6 qt. \$4.00, 8 qt. \$4.50, 10 qt. \$4.75,	
12 qt. \$5.25, 4 qt. low pattern.....	3.00

Watering Cans, Light. 4 qt. 75 cts., 6 qt. 85 cts., 8 qt.....	1.00
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Weeders. Excelsior—5 malleable iron fingers.....	.15
Eureka—Short handle 45 cts., long handle.....	.55
Cleveland—Long handle.....	1.00
Hazeltine.....	.50
Magic.....	.45

Weed Guns. For distributing Weed Killer.....	.75
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Wheelbarrows. Strongly built, special wide tires (2¾ inches wide).	
No. 1—Body 30 inches long, 24 inches wide, 12 inches deep...	9.50
No. 3—Body 26 inches long, 19 inches wide, 12 inches deep...	7.50

Wire Ties. For fastening plants to stakes. Per 1000.....	2.00
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Get Quicker and Better Results

With These Handy Fertilizers

FOR home gardens and lawns, where natural manures and compost are not available, the following special fertilizers are the best you can use. You will be amazed to see how they will stimulate growth and increase crops, particularly if your soil is inclined to be poor and stiff. They are concentrated and will go farther than ordinary manures. And they are convenient to handle.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

This is pure sheep manure, dried to reduce the weight and remove the odor, sterilized to kill all weed seeds, and pulverized to make it easy to apply and quick to act. It is said that a bag of it is equivalent to a wagonload of raw manure. It provides a complete plant food and will improve the texture of the soil, making it mellow and retentive of moisture. On lawns, apply it spring and fall, at the rate of 10 lbs. or more to each hundred square feet. In the garden, spade or cultivate it into the soil before you sow your seeds. The amount to apply depends, of course, on the condition of your soil. For ordinary soil, 20 lbs. to a hundred square feet is a good application. More will do no harm. 5 lbs. 30 cts., 10 lbs. 50 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.00, 50 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$2.65, 500 lbs. \$11.75, 1,000 lbs. \$22.50, ton (2,000 lbs.) \$44.00.

PURE RAW BONE MEAL

This is clean, ground animal bone, much superior to the "steamed" bone sometimes offered. It contains a high proportion of nitrogen and phosphorus in readily available form. Bone Meal stimulates growth and is especially fine for lawns and flower gardens. It makes more, larger and brighter-colored flowers and is often used by Dahlia growers to produce exhibition blooms. It does not "burn" and may be applied any time. On lawns, scatter it in the spring at the rate of 2½ lbs. to each hundred square feet, and repeat several times during the season. In the flower garden, apply it at the rate of 5 lbs. to a hundred square feet, or hoe it in at the time the plants begin to bud, at the rate of a handful to a dozen small plants or three large ones. It comes in two grades, differing in fineness and, consequently, in rapidity of action.

Bone Meal No. 1. A fine, quick-acting grade for lawns and gardens; the best for working in around flowers and for spring or summer applications to lawns. 5 lbs. 35 cts., 10 lbs. 55 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.10, 50 lbs. \$1.90, 100 lbs. \$3.25, 500 lbs. \$13.50, 1000 lbs. \$26.00, ton (2,000 lbs.) \$51.00.

Bone Meal. Coarser than the preceding and best suited for mixing with garden soils before planting, and for fall applications to lawns. 5 lbs. 30 cts., 10 lbs. 50 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.00, 50 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$3.00, 500 lbs. \$12.50, 1,000 lbs. \$24.00, ton (2,000 lbs.) \$47.00.

STIM-U-PLANT

A highly-concentrated, soluble chemical fertilizer in handy tablet form. Splendid for keeping house plants healthy and vigorous, and for producing specimen fruits and flowers in the garden. Convenient to use and surprisingly effective. Full directions in each package. Box of 10 tablets, 15 cts.; box of 30 tablets, 25 cts.

NOTE: All fertilizers are quoted F. O. B. Pittsburgh; prices are subject to change. Prices include delivery on 100 lb. lots or more within Pittsburgh city limits.

The Value of Lime to the Soil

Agricultural Lime can well be regarded as one of the main factors of soil improvement and should be used in the light as a soil adjuster and not as a fertilizer. Limestone or Carbonate of Lime and Hydrated or Burnt Lime both contain the valuable elements of Calcium and Magnesium. The hydrated form contains approximately 76% of Lime Oxides and is higher in price than Limestone which contains about 56% of Lime Oxides. Either of these forms are valuable for liming purposes.

Most soils in this locality do not contain sufficient amount of Lime to make the various plant foods in the soil available. If lime in adequate amount is used, these foods then become available and the soil made sweeter and richer. The incorporating of the hydrated form into the heavy soils will help to render them more mellow and friable, thus increasing their productiveness.

FOR GARDEN USE: The crisp quality and productive flavor so desired in our garden vegetables depends largely on their rapid and steady growth. These results cannot be obtained unless the soil is sweet and mellow and no better soil sweetner is known than Lime. Root crops such as Beets, Onions and Radishes do not like a very acid soil. When there is a fair amount of Lime in the soil, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Spinach will make their best growth, the first two being also protected from Club Root when grown in limed soil. Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn and Tomatoes are all partial to very lime-rich soil.

HOW TO USE AND QUANTITY: After the ground has been spaded or ploughed, scatter lime broadcast and work it in the soil deeply and thoroughly. On account of the wide variance of soils, a definite rule as to the quantity to use is hard to apply. For the general run

of garden soil the following will serve as a guide. The quantity designated herewith applies to 250 Square Feet.

SLIGHTLY ACID SOIL—Use 5 lbs. Hydrated or 10 lb. Limestone.

MEDIUM ACID SOIL—Use 10 lbs. Hydrated or 25 lb. Limestone.

STRONGLY ACID SOIL—Use 20 lbs. Hydrated or 50 lbs. Limestone.

FOR LAWN USE: A sweet and rich soil is the first essential to a good lawn. It is generally noted that a sour or acid condition of lawns prevails in districts where much coal is burned, as the sulphur in the smoke is carried into the soil by the rain, thus creating this acid condition. When making a new lawn work well into the surface soil about 10 lbs. Hydrated Lime or 30 lbs. Limestone to each 250 Square Feet. In renovating old lawns where spading or plowing is not practical, spread on the surface either in the Spring or Fall, two-thirds the amount of Lime as prescribed above for new lawns. Just before growth starts in the Spring, a top dressing of Sheep Fertilizer or Bone Meal will give excellent results.

PRICES

HYDRATED LIME: 5 lbs., 30 cts; 10 lbs., 50 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$1.75; 1000 lbs., \$13.50; 2000 lbs., \$25.00

LIME STONE: 80-lb. sacks, \$1.00; 1000 lbs., \$6.50; 2000 lbs. \$12.00.

Prices on larger quantities on application.

Sold by Pittsburgh's Modern Garden Store

BECKERT SEED & BULB COMPANY

414 Ferry Street,

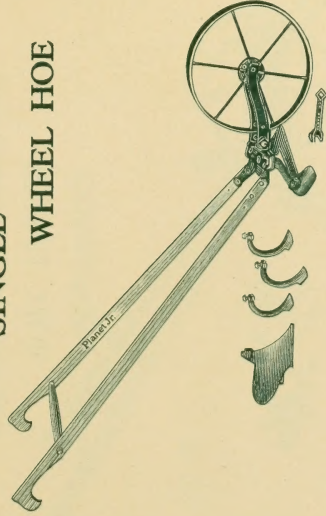
PITTSBURGH, PA.

OPPOSITE WABASH DEPOT ON FERRY STREET

No 17 Planet Jr.

SINGLE

WHEEL HOE



The No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe is popular in this and all other countries as an easily handled, ruggedly built wheel hoe, garden plow, furrower and hiller. It does practically the same variety of work as the Double Wheel Hoe, but is lighter. By placing the wheel on the outside of the wheel arm, it is possible to work both sides of the row at one time. The new double wheel arms make this tool more steady than ever.

The large garden plow, three steel cultivator teeth and 6-inch hoes give you a complete assortment of attachments for all garden work.

NO. 18

SINGLE WHEEL HOE

6-inch hoes only. All other attachments can be added whenever desired.

The Planet Jr. Line

Includes:

HAND TOOLS:

Hill and Drill Seeders
Combined Seeders and Wheel Hoes
Fertilizer Drills
Garden Plows and Cultivators
Grass Edgers—Pulverizers

ONE HORSE TOOLS:

Two to Eight-Row Seeders
Horse Hoes and Cultivators
Plain Cultivators
Spring Tooth Cultivators
Twelve-Tooth Harrows
Celery Hillers
Potato Diggers—White and Sweet.

TWO HORSE TOOLS:

Pivot Wheel Riding Cultivators
Two-Row Riding Cultivators
Orchard and Grove Cultivators
Sugar-Beet Cultivators

TRACTOR TOOLS:

Three-Row Tractor Seeders
Tractor Tools and Attachments

MISCELLANEOUS:

Hand Tool cultivating attachments
Extras and steel shapes for Horse Hoes and Cultivators
Steels, Furrowers, Hillers, Sweeps, etc. for Riding
Orchard and Beet Cultivators.

S. L. ALLEN & CO. INC. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

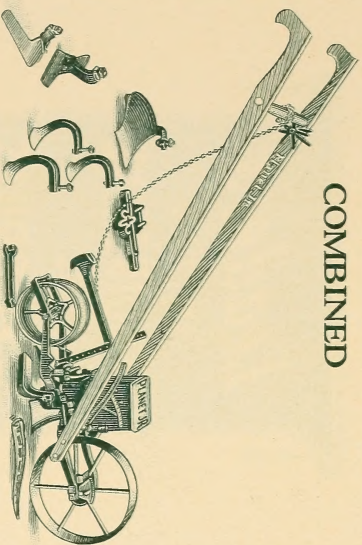
Planet Jr.

Leaders
IN THE
LEADING LINE
OF
SEED DRILLS
AND
WHEEL HOES

THE BECKERT SEED & BULB CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

No 4 Planet Jr.

HILL AND DRILL SEEDER
AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE
COMBINED



The most useful combination of hill and drill seeder and single wheel hoe made. More of them in use than any other tool of its kind.

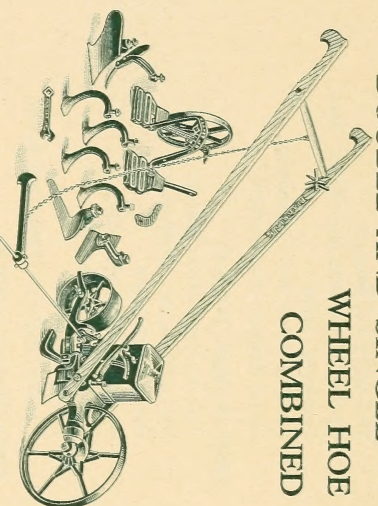
Sows all vegetable seed in drills at the proper depth and thickness, and economically. Ensures a uniform stand and easier and quicker cultivation.

Drops in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Capacity $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.

Can be changed instantly to a single wheel hoe, with which one can do the necessary plowing, running furrows for seed, fertilizer, etc., hilling up plants, and general cultivation. Substantially built of the best materials by workmen who have become specialists in their work.

No 25 Planet Jr.

HILL AND DRILL SEEDER,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE
WHEEL HOE
COMBINED



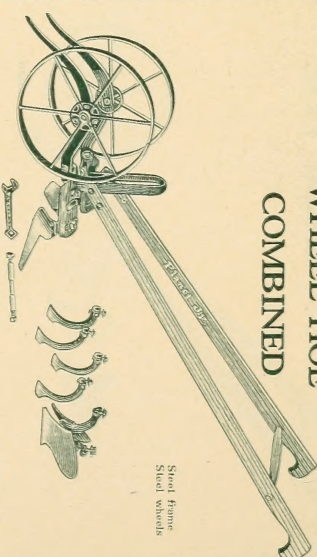
The No. 25 is the combination that so many users consider to be the "Complete Gardener." Sows all vegetable seeds in drills and drops in hills as described under the No. 4 Seeder and Wheel Hoe. Capacity $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.

As is the case with the No. 4 seeding unit, the No. 25 has an index which is absolutely accurate and once set, stays set until the sowing is completed.

As a Double Wheel Hoe it cultivates both sides of the row at one time by straddling, until the plants are 20 inches high. Then as a Single Wheel Hoe it does all the necessary cultivating between the rows. The attachments enable one to do all necessary plowing, furrowing, hilling, etc., as well as regular cultivation. Ask your dealer about the "Complete Gardener" today.

No 12 Planet Jr.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE
WHEEL HOE
COMBINED



Steel Frame
Steel wheels

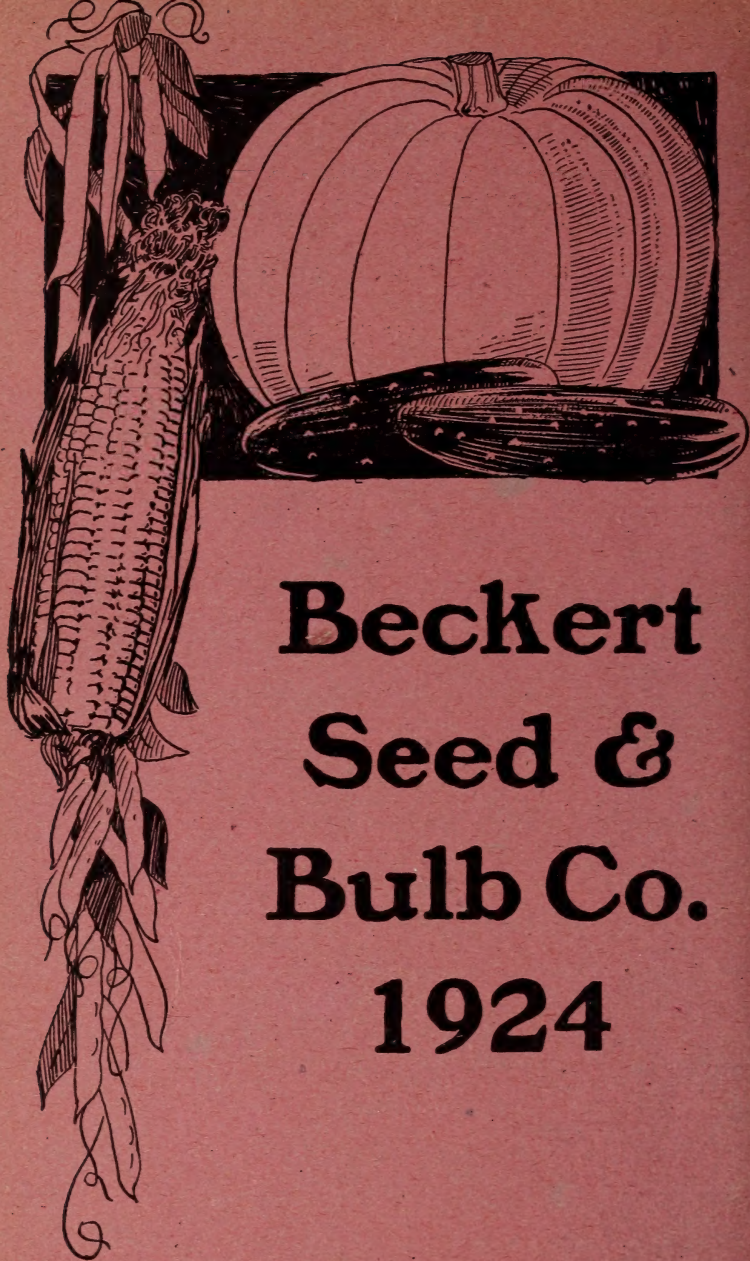
Time and labor saved with the No. 12 Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe in the home or market garden quickly pays for it.

If you were to do your plowing, hilling, opening and closing of furrows with its pair of plows; or to see for yourself how well the 6-inch hoes will kill weeds and produce a mulch that prevents loss of moisture; to observe the fine cultivation you could do with the four steel cultivator teeth; and to feel the ease with which all this work can be done with the No. 12—you would never do without it. Many users tell us this every year.

No 13 Planet Jr.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE

Same as the No. 12, except that the equipment consists of the 6-inch hoes only—the most useful and all that some growers desire. All other attachments can be added when desired.



Beckert Seed & Bulb Co. 1924

414 Ferry Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Opposite Wabash Depot on Ferry Street

Telephone Court 1123